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BERNAY'S

GERMAN GRAMMAR.

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Adolphus BERNAYS'

COMPENDIOUS GERMAN GRAMMAR,

WITH

A DICTIONARY OF PREFIXES AND AFFIXES,

AND WITH

ALTERATIONS, ADDITIONS, AND REFERENCES

TO AN

INTRODUCTION TO THE STUDY OF THE GERMAN LANGUAGE."

BY HERMANN BOKUM,

INSTRUCTOR IN THE GERMAN LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE IN THE UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

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EXTRACT

FROM

THE ADVERTISEMENT OF THE AUTHOR.

"It is a general complaint of large grammars, that they are too diffuse; and of the small, that they are too abrupt and incomplete. The former are for the most part incumbered with arguments and far-fetched illustrations, displaying the learning of their authors, but perplexing rather than instructing the learner; while those which are called practical, appear short, more in consequence of omission than of condensation."

"I now place this little work before the Public, with the wish that most of those who study the German language may derive benefit from what originally was designed to assist only a few persons in private. The book, notwithstanding the smallness of its size, contains all which belongs to the province of grammar, and which a student may require, till he is able to peruse native grammarians. It is particularly hoped that the rules and tables concerning the genders and declensions will be quite sufficient to clear up this most difficult part of the language."

"The Dictionary of Prefixes and Affixes appended to the present publication will be found of much assistance, since an acquaintance with those particles, by means of which the German language is rendered so eminently copious, must greatly facilitate its study."

PREFATORY NOTICE OF THE EDITOR.

It is necessary to state, that in this grammar but a few chapters (particularly that on pronunciation) have been considerably changed, and, it is thought, slightly improved. The other alterations and additions refer to the editor's "Introduction to the Study of the German Language." The editor simply wishes to add that he has had an opportunity of testing practically the judicious manner in which the rules and tables concerning the genders and declensions have been prepared; and that he has also left unaltered the Dictionary of Prefixes and Affixes, since it has been found fully satisfactory in its original form.

Entered according to the Act of Congress, in the year 1832, by Hogan & Thompson, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

ALPHABET AND PRONUNCIATION.

I.

Letters.	Usual names.	English.
𝔄, 𝔞,	ah,	A, a
𝔅, 𝔟,	bay,	B, b.
ℭ, 𝔠,	tsay,	C, c.
𝔇, 𝔡,	day,	D, d.
𝔈, 𝔢,	a,	E, e.
𝔉, 𝔣,	ef,	F, f.
𝔊, 𝔤,	ghay,	G, g.
ℌ, 𝔥,	hah,	H, h.
ℑ, 𝔦,	e,	I, i.
𝔍, 𝔧,	yot,	J, j.
𝔎, 𝔨,	kah,	K, k.
𝔏, 𝔩,	el,	L, l.
𝔐, 𝔪,	em,	M, m.
𝔑, 𝔫,	en,	N, n.
𝔒, 𝔬,	o,	O, o.
𝔓, 𝔭,	pay,	P, p.
𝔔, 𝔮,	koo,	Q, q.
ℜ, 𝔯,	err,	R, r.
𝔖, 𝔰 (ß),*	ess,	S, s.
𝔗, 𝔱,	tay,	T, t.
𝔘, 𝔲,	oo,	U, u.
𝔙, 𝔳,	fow,	V, v.
𝔚, 𝔴,	vay,	W, w.
𝔛, 𝔵,	iks,	X, x.
𝔜, 𝔶,	ipsilon,	Y, y.
ℨ, 𝔷,	tsett,	Z, z.

* ß is used only at the end of words.

THE SOUNDS OF THE LANGUAGE.

§ 1. VOWELS AND DIPTHONGS.

A. *Vowels.*

THE vowels in German are either long or short; a distinction which determines the relative duration, but not the nature of the sound.

a—an intermediate sound between *a* in *rather*, and *a* in *awe*; it is
long in Rath, advice;
short in Rand, margin.

å—nearly like *ai* in *hair;* it is
long in Väter, fathers;
short in Kälte, cold.

e—nearly like *a* in *hate*; yet closer; it is
long in Meer, sea;
short in messen, to measure.

The e after i in the same syllable merely protracts the sound of the i, as in Dieb, thief.

i—like *e* in *wheel*; it is
long in wir, we;
short in Tisch, table.

o—like *o* in *odor*; it is
long in loben, to praise;
short in Schloß, castle.

ö—like the French *eu* in *peur*, has no corresponding sound in English; it is
long in Röhren, pipes;
short in Töpfe, pots.

u—like *oo* in *boon*, and *u* in *full*; it is
long in Bruder, brother;
short in Wunde, wound.

ü, y—like the French *u* in *vu*; it has no corresponding sound in English it is
long in Hüte, hats;
short in Hütte, cottage.

Observation. The doubling of vowels protracts the sound, as in Seele, soul

B. *Dipthongs.*

ei, (ey)—like *i* in *mine;* as in Schein, splendor.
ai, (ay)—more open than *ei;* ex. Kaiser, emperor.
oi, (oy)—as *oi* in *hoist, alloy;* it occurs only in proper names, as Boyer.
ui, (uy)—nearly as *we;* it very seldom occurs, ex. pfui! fy!
au—nearly as *ou* in *house;* ex. Maus, mouse.
eu—comes nearest to the sound of *oi* in *noise;* ex. Treue, faith.

§ 2. CONSONANTS.

A. *Single Consonants.*

1. *Labials.*

p—like *p;* ex. Priester, priest.
b—generally like *b;* as in Barke, bark, at the end of words like *bp*, as in Raub, robbery.
m—like *m;* ex. Lamm, lamb.
w—nearly like *v;* ex. Weinrebe, vine.

2. *Labio-dentals.*

f, v, ph—like *f*; ex. fett, fat.

ph is chiefly intended to represent the Greek Φ.

v has the English sound of *v* in words of Latin origin, as November, November; in all genuine German words v and f have the same sound.

3. *Palatals.*

t—like *t*; ex. Türke, Turk.

d—like *d*; as in dick, thick; at the end of words like *dt*, as in rund, round.

n—like *n*; ex. nun, now—n becomes a nasal sound when followed by g or k; ex. lang, long.

l—like *l*; ex. Liste, list.

4. *Linguals.*

r—like the Irish *r*; Rank, rank.

s—has not the sharp hissing sound of the English *s*, but approaches the English *z*; ex. Sonnenkreis, zodiac.

When used as addition to the s (h) the z is never pronounced; it is sounded in some instances like sh, or a simple s.

sch—like *sh*; ex. Schüler, scholar.

The soft sound *zh* is heard only in words taken from the French language, as Genie, genius; Page, page.

h—when it is preceded by â, ô, û, e, i, or a consonant, is a lingual formed in the fore part of the mouth and has no corresponding sound in English; ex. Fläche, plain; Hecht, pike; nichts, nothing. Its sound is like the Spanish *x* in xifero.

5. *Gutturals.*

k, q and sometimes c and ch—are pronounced like *k*; ex. Karoline, Caroline; Quäker, quaker; Christ, Christian; Credit, credit.

g—in the beginning of words, like *g* hard, as in Geist, ghost; at the end and sometimes in the midst of a word it has an intermediate sound between g hard, and the lingual ch in Hecht, pike: Schlag, blow; Wege, ways; at the close of a syllable it sounds like *g* in *bringing*; ex. bringen, to bring.

ch—when preceded by a, o or u, is formed in the throat and sounded like *j* in the Spanish word *oveja*; or like the *ch* in the Scotch word *Loch*; ex. doch, yet.

h—like *h*, when it begins a syllable, as in hoch, high; after a vowel, in the midst or at the end of a syllable it is not sounded, and merely protracts the sound of the preceding vowel, as in Moor, moor; it is entirely lost after t and r; ex. That, deed.

B. *Compound Consonants.*

x, ks, or cks, and sometimes chs—like *ks*; ex. Axt, ax; ch is sounded like x, when the s belonged originally to the same syllable, as in Flachs, flax; but when the final s is added by a change of termination, as in das Fach, the shelf, *genetive*, des Fachs, of the shelf, the original sound of ch is preserved.

z, ts, and sometimes c and t—are pronounced like *ts*; as Zahl, number; diesseits, on this side.

C, is pronounced like z (*ts*), when it precedes e, i, â, ô, û, y; ex. Cäsar, Cæsar.

T is commonly pronounced like z, in words of Latin origin, when the t is followed by i and another vowel; ex. Ration, ration.
kn—both letters are sounded; as in Knie, knee.
gn—both letters are sounded; as in Begnadigung, pardon.
pfl—the three letters are sounded; as in Pflug, plow.
schw—the two sounds, sch, and w, Schwindeln, swindle.
Observation. The doubling of Consonants makes the sound stronger; as in Retter, savior.

GENERAL RULES.

1. Each letter is pronounced in every word, each sound is constantly represented by the same letter, and each letter has only one sound. A few exceptions have been mentioned in the former sections.
2. The accent almost always falls on the root syllable,
3. Syllables, whenever it is possible, begin with a consonant, which in derivatives is often, for this purpose, taken from the root, and thereby sometimes changes its pronunciation: thus, Brod, loaf, pronounced Brot, becomes in the plural Brode, the *d* resuming its soft sound.

PRINCIPAL ABBREVIATIONS OCCURRING IN THIS VOLUME.

Absol. absolute
acc. accusative
adj. adjective
adjs. adjectives
adv. adverb
advs. adverbs
aff. affix
art. article
Condit. conditional
comp. comparative
comp. tenses, compound
comp. pref. compound prefix
compar. comparison
conjug. conjugation
conj. poss. pron. conjunctive possessive pronoun
Dat. dative
declens. declension
def. art. definite article
demonstr. demonstrative
Engl. English
Exc. except
Fem, *f.* feminine
Fr. French
fr. from
fut. future
Gen. genitive
gend. gender
Germ. German
Gr. Greek
Imperf. Imperfect
imp. imperat. imperative
ind. indicative
indef. art. indefinite article
inf. infinitive
imper. impersonal
interrog. interrogative
irreg. irregular
Latin
Masc. *m.* masculine
Neut: *n.* neuter
nom. nominative
Part. participle
part. pres. participle present
pass. passive
perf. indef. perfect indefinite
pers. person
pers. pron. personal pronoun
plur. plural
posit. positive
poss. prons. possessive pronouns
pron. pronoun
prons. pronouns
pref. prefix
pref. insep. prefix inseparable
pref. sep. prefix separable
prep. preposition
prepos. prepositions
pret. preterite
r. rule
relat. relative
Sing. singular
subj. subjunctive
subst. substantive
substs. substantives
superl. superlative
transit. transitive
termin. termination
termins. terminations
u. s. w. und so weiter, &c.

ON THE SUBSTANTIVE.

The Substantives are Primitive, Derivative, or Compound.

1. The primitive nouns are almost all of one syllable.

2. The derivative nouns are formed, either from primitives, or from other parts of speech, and generally terminate in syllables now never used by themselves; such as e, el, heit, keit, schaft, &c.

3. The compound substantives are formed by the union of one or more simple nouns, or by the PREFIXING of other parts of speech to simple or compound nouns; the gender being, with a few exceptions, determined by the last substantive in the word: thus Vater, is Masc. and Haus Neut., and das Vaterhaus the paternal house, neut., and der Hausvater father of a family, masc.

4. The syllable inn added to the names of many male animals, and male appellations, makes them feminine; as der Löwe, the lion, die Löwinn, the lioness. Those ending with mann generally make Männinn; as Hauptmann, captain, Hauptmänninn, captain's lady.

5. To make a noun diminutive, the syllables chen, lein, or el are added; of which chen is the most usual; Ex. Söhnchen. 369.

☞ In most instances the nouns thus made feminine or diminutive, change the a, o, u, au, into ä, ö, ü, äu if they have these vowels in their roots.

ON THE GENDER OF SUBSTANTIVES.

6. The substantives have three genders, viz. masculine, feminine, and neuter.

7. The gender may be known by the nature of the word, by its termination, or by practice.

8. MASCULINE.

I.—The proper names of men.

II.—The names of male animals, if the sexes have distinguishing appellations; otherwise the male is called das Männchen, or männliche Thier.

III.—Appellative nouns relating to men, gods, angels, &c., except the following compound words: die Schildwache, die Mannsperson, das Mannsbild; and also das Gespenst.

IV.—The names of winds.

V.—The names of seasons, months, and days; except die Jahrzeit, das Jahr, die Mittwoche (also der Mittwoch).

VI.—Many roots of verbs, as der Haß, from hassen, to hate.

VII.—The generic names of many birds, fish, and quadrupeds, not ending in e.

☞ Der Affe, Hase, Löwe, Ochse, and Rabe, are masculine.

VIII. The names of most rivers, not in Germany.

9. FEMININE.

I. The proper names of women.

II.—The names of female animals, when there is a distinguishing appellation for the sex; otherwise the female is called das Weibchen, or weibliche Thier.

III.—Appellative nouns relating to women, goddesses, &c., exc. Weib, Frauenzimmer, Weibsbild, Weibstück, Mensch, (wench), Mädchen, and Fräulein, which are neuter.

IV.—The names of many geographical and natural objects, particularly those ending in e, el, er.

V.—Many names of rivers.

VI.—Abstract nouns, with the terminations ei, heit, keit, schaft, ung; and names of qualities derived from adjectives, as Größe, greatness, from groß.

VII.—Derivatives from verbs, mostly in t, and te, as die Furth, the ford, die Fahrt, the ride.

10. NEUTER.

I.—The young of animals, as das Junge, das Kind.

II.—All words not originally substantives, as das Blau, the blue, das Ich, the I, *i. e.* the self, das Reden, the speaking. Also qualities considered in their whole extension, as das Große, the great, *i. e.* whatever is great.

III.—Most of the collective or reiterative terms, especially when they begin with ge, or end in sel, das Volk, das Gebirge.

IV.—All diminutives.—See rule V. "On the Substantive."

V.—The names of metals, exc. die Platina, der Stahl, der Zink, der Tombak, and others of modern discovery.

VI.—The names of the letters of the alphabet.

VII.—The names of countries and provinces; except die Mark, die Lausitz, Lusatia, die Pfalz, the Palatinate, die Moldau, and others in au, die Krimm, Crimea, die Türkei, and others in ei; and those formed of words of a different gender, as der Hundsrück.

VIII.—The names of almost all cities, towns and villages, even in compositions of which the last word is of a different gender; as das heitere Darmstadt, though Stadt be feminine; except der Haag, the Hague, and a few in Burg, which are feminine, and in Stein, which are masculine.

LIST OF THE PRINCIPAL TERMINATIONS AND EXCEPTIONS.

Acht, *fem.* Exc. der Schacht.
Ad, *neut.* — der Pfad.
Aft, *fem.* — der Schaft, Saft, Laft.
Ahn, *masc.* — die Bahn.
Al, aal, ahl, *masc.* Exc. die Wahl, Qual, Zahl, das Futteral, Mahl, Thal, Lineal, Local.
All, alm, *masc.* Exc. das Metall.
And, ant, — Exc. die Hand, Wand, Leinwand, das Band, Gewand, Land.
Ang, ank, — Exc. die Bank.
Apt, arm, —
At, *neut.* (derived from the Latin in atus).
Ket, *fem.* (from the Latin in as-atis).
Ath, — Exc. der Rath.
Au, — Exc. der Bau, Pfau, Thau, das Tau.
Auch, aum, *masc.*
Chen, *neut.* (diminutives).
E, *fem.* Exc. der Däne, the Dane, and other names of nations; der Knabe, the boy, and other male appellations; der Löwe, &c. See rules on the masculine gender, das Auge, Ende, Erbe.
Ech, *neut.*
Ei (ey) *fem.* Exc. der Brei, Lackei, das Blei, Ei.
Eig, eim, *masc.*
Eis, eiß, *masc.* Exc. die Geiß, das Reis, das Geheiß, and other collectives with Ge.
El, *masc.* Exc. die Achsel, Amsel, Angel, Bibel, Dattel, Deichsel, Distel, Drossel, Eichel, Fabel, Fackel, Fessel, Gabel, Geissel, Gurgel, Insel, Kanzel, Kartoffel, Klausel, Kugel, Kuppel, Mandel, Muschel, Nadel, Orgel, Pappel, Parabel, Partikel, Regel, Schaukel, Schachtel, Sichel, Schüssel, Tafel, Trommel, Wachtel, Wurzel, Zwiebel.
das Bündel, Dunkel, Exempel, Kapitel, Mittel, Orakel, Segel, Siegel, Spektakel, Uebel, Wiesel; the fractional numbers in tel; the collectives beginning with ge; and the diminutives in el.
Elm, —
En, — Exc. das Almosen, Becken, Gewissen, Gebrechen, Kissen, Wappen, Zeichen.
Enz, *fem.* Exc. der Lenz.
Er, *masc.* Exc. die Ader, Auster, Butter, Ze-

der, Dauer, Feder, Feier, Folter, Halfter, Kammer, Klafter, Lauer, Leber, Leier, Leiter, Marter, Mauer, Natter, Nummer, Schulter, Steuer, (tax,) Trauer, Trümmer, Wesper, Wimper, Zither.

das Alter, Fenster, Feuer, Fieber, Futter, Gatter, Gitter, Kloster, Lager, Laster, Leder, Messer, Muster, Opfer, Pflaster, Pulver, Ruder, Scepter, Steuer, (helm) Theater, Ufer, Wasser, Wetter, Wunder, Zimmer; the collectives in ge, and some metals.

Et, eth, *neut.* Exc. der Comet, Magnet, Planet.

Heit, *fem.*

Ich, icht, *masc.* Exc. die Gicht, Pflicht, Sicht; and its compounds (except das Gesicht), das Gedicht, Gericht, Gewicht, Licht.

Ick, ück, *neut.*

Ie, ik, *fem.* (from the Greek, Latin, and French).

Ieb, *masc.* Exc. das Lieb, Sieb.

Ieg, —

Ier, *neut.* —— die Begier, Zier, der Vezier, Stier, Offizier.

Ift, *fem.* —— das Gift, der Stift.

Ing, *masc.* —— das Messing.

Inn, *fem.* (formed from the masculine).

Ion, tion, *fem.* (from the Latin).

Ir, *masc.*

Isch, üsch, *masc.* (collectives).

Iv, *neut.* (from the Latin ivus).

Itz, *masc.* Exc. das Antlitz.

Lein, *neut.* (diminutives).

Niß, *fem.* Exc. das Bekenntniß, Begräbniß, Betrübniß, Bündniß, Ereigniß, Erzeugniß, Gedächtniß, Geheimniß, Gefängniß, Geständniß, Hinderniß, Verhängniß, Vermächtniß, Verzeichniß, rc.

Och, *neut.* Exc. der Koch.

Ock, og, *masc.* Exc. das Schock.

Of, ol, oll, olch, *masc.*

On, ohn, *masc.* Exc. die Person.

Opf, —

Or, *neut.* —— der Chor, Flor.

Orn, *masc.* —— das Horn, Korn.

Ort, ord, *masc.* —— das Wort.

Os, oss, oß, *neut.* —— der Kloß, Schoß, Stoß, Troß.

Ost, *masc.* Exc. die Post, Kost.

Ot, oth, od, *neut.* Exc. der Koth, Tod, die Noth.

Ott, oß, *masc.*

Sal, *neut.* Exc. Drangsal.

Sel, *masc.* (collectives).

Schaft, *fem.*

Thum, *neut.* Exc. der Irrthum, Reichthum, Beweisthum.

Uch, *masc.* Exc. das Buch, Bruch, Gesuch, Tuch.

Ucht, *fem.*

Uck, uk, ug, *masc.*

Uft, *fem.* Exc. der Duft, Schuft.

Uld, —

Um, *neut.* (from the Latin).

Und, *masc.* Exc. das Bund, (bundle) Pfund, Rund.

Unft, *fem.*

Ung, — —— monosyllables.

Unk, *masc.*

Ur, ul)r, *fem.*

Uß, *masc.* Exc. die Nuß, das Muß.

Ut, uth, *fem.* Exc. der Hut, Muth, (but Ano Groß-Weh-Demuth, are Feminine) das Blut, Gut.

Utz, *masc.*

DECLENSION OF SUBSTANTIVES.

General Rules.

12. Nouns femin. always remain unaltered in the singular.

13. Nouns mascul. always form their genitive sing. in s, es, n, or en.

14. Nouns neut. form theirs in s, or es.

15. When the gen. sing. ends in s, the dat. and acc. remain unaltered; if in es, the dative generally takes e; if in n, or en, the other cases, sing. as well as plur., except the nom., take the same ending.

16. In the plural, the femin. nouns Mutter and Tochter receive no addition, others take e, n or en; Masc. and Neut. nouns, either take no addition, or e, n, en or er.

17. If the nom. plur. end in n, all the other cases plur. are the same; if in any other letter, the gen. and acc. are like it, and the dative receives an additional n.

18. Many nouns which do not form their plur. in n, change in this number the vowels a, o, u, au, of the sing. into â, ô, û, âu.

19. Names of countries, and provinces, &c. take the gen. in s, or es, and remain unchanged in the other cases.

20. Names of persons *remain unaltered when preceded by the article*, and take (according to their termination) s, ns, or ens in the genitive, and n or

en, in the dative and accusative; the plural, if the name ends in e, is made in n, if it ends in any other letter, it is made in e; and if in el, en, er, it remains unaltered. (See rule 30.)

		BRANCH A.					BRANCH B.	
Declensions		I.	II.		III.	IV.	V.	VI.
GENDER.		M. F.	N.		M.	& N.	M. & F.	
Singular	N.	—	—		—	—	—	—
	G.	—s	—(e)s		—(e)s	—(e)s	—en	—n
	D.	—	—(e)		—(e)	—(e)	—en	—n
	A.	—	—		—	—	—en	—n
Plural	N. G. A.	—	—e		—er	—en, n.	—en	—n
	D.	—n	—en		—ern	—en, n.	—en	—n

Note.—The e or other letters, in this and all the following tables, placed between ( ) may be omitted, when allowed by euphony or other circumstances.

21. DECLENSION I.

MASCULINE, NEUTER, AND TWO FEMININE NOUNS.

Singular	N.	der Himmel, the heaven,	Vater, father,	das Mädchen, girl,	die Mutter, mother,
	G.	des —s	—s	des —s	der —
	D.	dem —	—	dem —	der —
	A.	den —	—	das —	die —
Plural	N. G. A.	die, der —	Väter	—	Mütter
	D.	den —n	—n	—	—n

This declension includes most Masc. and all Neut. nouns ending in el, en, em, er; all diminutives in chen and lein; Neut. beginning with ge, and ending with e; and the Fem. Mutter and Tochter, in the plural Mütter, Töchter.

The following change their vowels in the plural.—MASCULINE:

In el: Apfel, Hammel, Handel, Mangel, Mantel, Nabel, Nagel, Sattel, Schnabel, Vogel.

In en: Boden, Bogen, Garten, and perhaps a few more.

In er: Acker, Bruder, Hammer, Klaffer, Schwager, Vater.—NEUTER, Kloster.

☞ Der Buchstaben, (also Buchstabe-s, IV. and Buchstabe-n, V;) Balken, Frieden, Funken, Gedanken, Gefallen, Glauben, Haufen, Namen, Samen, Schaden, Schatten, Schlitten, Schrecken, (also Schreck-es II.) belong to this declension, although occasionally used in the nom. sing. without n.

DECLENSION II.

22. GENDER:—MASCULINE, FEMININE, AND NEUTER.

Singular	N.	der Baum, tree	das Kreuz, cross	die Wand.
	G.	des —(e)s	des —(e)s	der —
	D.	dem —(e)	dem —(e)	der —
	A.	den —	das —	die —
Plural	N. G. A.	die, der Bäume	Kreuze	Wände
	D.	den —en	—en	—en

This declension includes all the monosyllables and words compounded with them, not belonging to the other declensions, particularly those ending in d, f, g, ch, chs, sch, k, ck, al, ahl, m, n, s, t, z; and the derivatives, in ing, ling, niß, and sal; and the collectives and iteratives beginning with ge but NOT ending in e.

The change of vowels in the formation of the plural takes place:—

[a] In all the feminine substs. having a, o, u or au in their root.

[b] In the following—

*This mark refers to words which vary, either in their gender or plural.

MASCULINE.

Abt	Diebstahl	Kletz	Probst	Spaß
Aufruhr	Draht	Kloß	Plan	Spund
Band*	Duft	Krug	Pflock	Stall
Bart	Fang	Latz	Rost(Gridiron)	Stoß
Baum	Flor*	Lauf	Saft	Strauch
Bischof	Fund	Markt	Sarg	Stahl*
Block	Fuß*	Marschall	Schaft	Strauß*
Brand	Gaul	Morast	Schmaus	Strumpf
Canal	Gesang	Muff or die	Schlauch	Ton
Capellan	Geruch	Muffe V.	Schloß (hail)	Trumpf
Cardinal	Hahn	Pacht or fem.	Schopf	Wanst
Chor*	Kahn	Pack	Schwan	Wulst
Choral	Kamm	Pallast	Schwung	Zoll.
Darm	Kauf	Pabst	Schwur	

Neuter: Arsenal, Chor,* Floß, *m.* and *n.* Rohr.*

23. DECLENSION III.

GENDER:—MASCULINE AND NEUTER.

Sing.	N.	der	Mann, man	das Haus, house
	G.	des	——(e)s	des ——es
	D.	dem	——(e)	dem ——(e)
	A.	den	——	das ——
Plural	N. G. A.	die der	Männer	Häuser
	D.	den	——ern	——ern

List of the principal words of this declension:—

MASCULINE.

Bösewicht	Gott		Mann	Vormund
Dorn	Irrthum,	and others	Ort	Wald
Geist	in thum		Rand	Wurm

NEUTER.

Aas, (Aeser)	Camisol	Gespenst	Korn	Regiment
Alterthum, &	Dach	Gewand	Kraut	Reis*
all others in	Ding	Glas	Lamm	Rind
thum	Dorf	Glied	Land*	Schild*
Amt	Ei (Ey)	Gras	Licht	Schloß
Augenlied	Fach	Gut	Lied	Spital
Bad	Faß	Haupt	Loch	Schwert
Band (ribbon)	Feld	Holz*	Mahl or Mal*	Stift*
Bett	Geld	Horn*	Maul	Thal
Bild	Gemach	Hospital	Mensch*	Tuch*
Blatt	Gemüth	Huhn	Nest	Volk
Brett	Gesicht*	Kalb	Parlament	Wams
Buch	Geschlecht	Kind	Pfand	Weib
Cabinet	Grab	Kleid	Rad	Wort.*

All substantives of this declension which have the vowels *a, o, u, au,* change them in the plural; those in thum make thümer.

24. DECLENSION IV.

MASCULINE AND NEUTER.

Sing.	N.	der Staat, state	das Ohr, ear	der Vetter, cousin
	G.	des ——(e)s	——(e)s	——s
	D.	dem ——(e)	——(e)	——
	A.	den ——	das ——	den ——

Plur. No change of vowels.

In all cases—Staat-en Ohr-en Vetter-n

List of words belonging to this declension with their plural:—

MASCULINE.

Affect=en	Flitter=n	Pantoffel=n	Staat=en
Aspect=en	Gevatter=n	Patron=en	Stachel=n
Bauer=n	Hader=n	Psalm=en	Stiefel=n (or I.)
Barbar=en	Impost=en	Pommer=n	Strahl=en
Bulgar=en	Kaffer=n	Professor=en, and most others in or	Tartar=n
Cadett=en (also V.)	Kamerad=en		Thron=en
Carolin=en	Kapaun=en	Quast=en	Ungar=n
Daum=en or (Daumen I.)	Lorbeer=n	Rubin=en	Unterthan=en
	Muskel=n	Satyr=n	Vetter=n
Diamant=en	Nachbar=n	See=n	Zierrath=en
Dorn=en*	Neger=n (also I.)	Sporn=en	

Capital and Regal make Capitalien, Regalien.

NEUTER.

Anagramm=en	Concordat=en	Gliedmass=en	Juwel=en
Auge=n	Ende=n	Hemde=n	Ohr=en
Bataillon=en	Epigramm=en	Insect=en	Stück=en*
Bett=en*			

Das Herz nom. and acc., makes gen. Herzes, or ens, dat. Herzen; plural Herzen.

25. DECLENSION V.

GENDER:—MASCULINE AND FEMININE.

Sing.	N. der Fürst	die Fürstinn	
	G. des —en	der —	
	D. dem —en	der —	
	A. den —en	die —	
Plur.	No change of vowels.		
	In all cases—Fürsten	Fürstinnen	

List of nouns and terminations belonging to this declension:

Absicht and others in sicht, *f.*
Adamit & others in it, *m.*
Advocat ——— at, *m.*
Andacht, *f.*
Anstalt, *f.*
Antwort, *f.*
Arbeit, *f.*
Art, *f.*
Arithmetik and others in ik, *f.*
Arznei, or ey and others in ei, *f.*
Atheist and others in ist, *m.*
Au, *f.*
Bahn, *f.*
Bär, *m.*
Basilisk and others in isk, *m.*
Bäuerinn and others in inn, *f.*
Bay or Bai, *f.*
Beicht, *f.*
Bekanntschaft and others in schaft, *f.*
Beleidigung and others in ung, *f.*
Billigkeit and others in keit, *f.*
Birn or Birne, *f.*
Bosheit and others in heit, *f.*
Bosniak & other names of nations in ak, *m.*
Brunn (or Brunnen) *m.*
Buchstab (or Buchstabe,) *m.*
Bucht, *f.*
Chur, *f.*
Client and others in ent, *m.*
Concordanz & other Foreign words in anz, *f.*
Cur or Kur, *f.*
Diät and others in ät, *f.*
Dirn or Dirne, *f.*
Drangsal and others in sal, *f.*
Elephant and others in ant, *m.*
Einfalt, *f.*
Enthusiast and others in ast, *m.*
Fährt, *f.*
Figur, *f.*
Fuhr or Fuhre, *f.*
Flur, *f.*
Fluth, *f.*
Form, *f.*

Fracht, *f.*
Frau, *f.*
Fürst, *m.*
Geburt, *f.*
Gebühr, *f.*
Geck, *m.*
Gefahr, *f.*
Gesell, *m.*
Gestalt, *f.*
Gewalt, *f.*
Gift,* *f.*
Gluth, *f.*
Graf, *m.*
Hagestolz, *m.*
Heiduck & other names of nations in uck, *m.*
Halunk, *m.*
Held, *m.*
Herr, *m.*
Heirath and others in ath, *f.*
Husar and other names of nations in ar, *m.*
Huth, *f.*
Jagd, *f.*
Insaß, *m.*
Kost, *f.*
Lakey, *m.*
Manier and others in ier, *f.*
Mark, *f.*
Mauth, *f.*
Mensch,* *m.*
Milch, *f.*
Mohr, *m.*
Monarch and others in arch, *m.*
Mond,* *m.*
Narr, *m.*
Nachricht, *f.*
Nachtigall, *f.*
Nacht, *f.*
Natur and others in ur and tur, *f.*
Person and others in on, *f.*
Pflicht, *f.*
Pfriem, *m.*
Poet, *m.*
Post, *f.*
Predigt, *f.*
Prinz, *m.*
Profoß, *m.*
Provinz, *f.*
Psalm, *m.*
Qual, *f.*
Saat, *f.*
Sau,* *f.*
Schar, *f.*
Schicht, *f.*
Schlacht, *f.*
Schöps, *m.*
Schranz, *m.*
Schrift, *f.*
Schuld, *f.*
Schultheiß, *m.*
Schur, *f.*
Spatz, *m.*
Spur, *f.*
Steinmetz, *m.*
Stirn or Stirne, *f*
Streu, *f.*
Sucht, *f.*
That, *f.*
Thür or Thüre, *f.*
Thor,* *m.*
Trift, *f.*
Tropf, *m.*
Tyrann, *m.*
Uhr, *f.*
Vorfahr, *m.*
Wallach, *m.*
Wehr, *f.*
Welt, *f.*
Zahl, *f.*
Zehent or Zehnte, *m.*
Zeit, *f.*
Zier or Zierde, *f.*

26. DECLENSION VI.

GENDER:—MASCULINE AND FEMININE.

Sing.	N.	der Affe	die Blume
	G.	des ——n	der ——
	D.	dem ——n	der ——
	A.	den ——n	die ——
Plur.	No change of vowels. In all cases—Affen		Blumen

To this declension belong—

[*a*]—All substantives Masc. and Fem. in e.
[*b*]—All Feminine in el and er.

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27. NOUNS WHICH VARY IN THIER GENDER OR PLURAL ACCORDING TO THE DIFFERENCE OF THEIR SIGNIFICATIONS.

Band, *m.*	Bande, ties	Bände, volumes
——— *n.*	Bänder, ribbons	
Bank, *f.*	Bänke, benches	Banken, banks
Bauer, *m.*	Bauern, peasants	
——— *n.*	Bauer, cages	

Bett, *n.*	Bette, beds	Betten, bedding
Bogen, *m.*	Bögen, arches	Bogen, bows, sheets (of paper)
Bruch, *m.*	Brüche, fractions	
——— *n.*	Bruche, swamps,	
Bund, *m.*	Bünde, alliances	Bunde, bundles
Chor, *m.*	Chöre, choruses,	
——— *n.*	Chore or Chöre, choirs	
Dorn, *m.*	Dorne, kinds of thorns	Dörner, prickles
Erbe, *m.*	Erben, heirs	
——— *n.*	No plural, inheritance	
Flor, *m.*	Flore, blossoms	Flöre, crapes
Fuß, *m.*	Füsse, feet of animals	Fusse, in measurement
Geissel, *m.*	Geissel, hostages	
——— *f.*	Geisseln, scourges	
Gemahl, *n.*	Gemahle, spouses, husbands or	
——— *m.*	——— husbands [wives	
Geschoß, *m.*	Geschosse, taxes	
——— *n.*	——— missiles	
Gesicht, *n.*	Gesichte, vision	Gesichter, faces
Gift, *n.*	Gifte, poisons	
——— *f.*	Giften, gifts	
Haft, *m.*	Haften, clasps	
——— *f.*	No plural, captivity	
Halm, *m.*	Halme, single stalks	Halmen, stalks in general
Harz, *m.*	No plural, mountains in Ger-	
——— *n.*	Harze, gums [many	
Heide *m.*	Heiden, heathens	
——— *f.*	——— heaths	
Holz, *n.*	Holze, kinds of wood	Hölzer, bits of wood
Horn, *n.*	Horne, ———horn	Hörner, individual horns
Kaper, *m.*	Kaper, privateers	
——— *f.*	Kapern, capers	
Kiefer, *m.*	Kiefer, pines	
——— *f.*	Kiefern, jaw-bones	
Kunde, *m.*	Kunden, customers	
——— *f.*	——— intelligences	
Land, *n.*	Lande, provinces	Länder, states
Leiter, *m.*	Leiter, guides	
——— *f.*	Leitern, ladders	
Macht, *f.*	Mächte, powers	Machten in compounds
Mahl, *n.*	Mahle, marks, times	Mähler, meals
Mangel, *m.*	Mängel, wants	
——— *f.*	Mangeln, mangles	
Mann, *m.*	Männer, men	Mannen, vassals (most compounds in Mann, change in the plur. to Leute, people)
Mark, *f.*	Marke, boundaries	
——— *n.*	No plural, marrow	
Marsch, *m.*	Märsche, marches	
——— *f.*	Marsche, bogs	
Mensch, *m.*	Menschen, human beings	
——— *n.*	Menscher, wenches	
Messer, *m.*	Messer, measurers	
——— *n.*	——— knives	

Mohr, *m.*	Mohren, negroes	
——— *n.*	Mohre, bogs	
Ort, *m.*	Orte, places in general	Oerter, particular places
Pack, *m.*	Päcke, parcels	
——— *n.*	No plural, rabble	
Reis, *m.*	——— rice	
——— *n.*	Reiser, twigs	
Rohr, *n.*	Rohre, kinds of cane	Röhre, canes, pipes
Sau, *f.*	Säue, pigs	Sauen, wild boars
Schild, *m.*	Schilder, shields	
——— *n.*	Schilde, sign-boards	
Schnur, *f.*	Schnüre, tapes	Schnuren, daughters-in-law
Schwulst, *f.*	Schwülste, swellings	
——— *m.*	No plural, bombast	
See, *m.*	Seen, lakes	
——— *f.*	——— seas	
Sprosse, *m.*	Sprossen, sprouts	
Sprosse, *f.*	Sprossen, steps of a ladder	
Stab, *m.*	Stäbe, staffs	Staben in Buchstaben
Stahl, *m.*	Stahle, kinds of steel	Stähle, fire steels
Stift, *m.*	Stifte, styles, points	
——— *n.*	Stifter, foundations	
Strauch, *m.*	Strauche, shrubs in general	Sträuche, individual shrubs
Strauß, *m.*	Strausse, ostriches	Sträusse, nosegays
Stück, *n.*	Stücke, pieces	Stücken, pieces of artillery
Thor, *m.*	Thoren, fools	
——— *n.*	Thore, gates	
Tuch, *n.*	Tuche, kinds of cloth	Tücher, cloths
Verdienst, *m.*	No plural, earning	
——— *n.*	Verdienste, merits	
Wort, *n.*	Worte, speech, Fr. paroles	Wörter, words
Zeug, *m.*	Zeuge, stuffs	
——— *n.*	No plural, materials	
Zoll, *m.*	Zolle, inches	Zölle, tolls

28. SUBSTANTIVES USED ONLY IN THE SINGULAR.

I. Words which are of the same kind in English.

[*a*] Material substances, such as metals and minerals, Fleisch, *&c.*, a few of which may however be used in the plural to denote varieties, as Erden.

[*b*] Abstract terms, as Beute, booty; Hunger, hunger.

II. Words which take no plural in German, but take it in English,

Or plural formed from other words.

Ankunft, *f.* arrival
Dank, *m.* thanks, Danksagungen
Ehre, *f.* honor, Ehrenbezeugungen
Flucht, *f.* flight
Furcht, *f.* fear, Befürchtungen
Gemurmel, *n.* murmur and other collectives with ge.
Gunst, *f.* favor, Begünstigungen
Leben, *n.* life, Lebensläufe, Lebensbeschreibungen
Liebe, *f.* love, Liebschaften
Lob, *n.* praise, Lobeserhebungen
Lohn, *m.* reward, Belohnungen
Jammer, *m.* affliction
Mord, *m.* murder, Mordthaten
Mund, *m.* mouth, Mäuler; of rivers and guns, Mündungen
Rath, *m.* council, Rathschläge
Sand, *m.* sand
Streit, *m.* contest, Streitigkeiten

Tadel, *m.* blame
Tod, *m.* death, Todesfälle
Unglück, *n.* misfortune, Unglücksfälle
Unterricht, *m.* instruction, Belehrungen, or Unterweisungen
Urlaub, *m.* leave of absence, Beurlaubungen
Verstand, *m.* understanding
Zank, *m.* quarrel, Zänkereien
Zwang, *m.* restraint.

Also some names of vegetables, as Kohl, Kresse, Hafer, Hopfen, Schilf.

III. Words of Quantity, Weight and Measure.

Acker, *m.* acre
Buch, *n.* quire
Bund, *n.* bundle
Dutzend, *n.* dozen
Faß, *n.* cask as a certain measure
Faust, *f.* fist (for hand)
Grad, *m.* mathemat. degree.
Haupt, *n.* head
Jahr, *n.* year
Klafter, *f.* or *n.* fathom
Mal, *n.* time, Fr. fois
Mann, *m.* man, in bodies of men
Mark, *f.* mark, weight
Paar, *n.* pair, few
Pfund, *n.* pound
Schock, threescore
Stein, stone, weight
Stück, piece
Zoll, inch.

Note.—Die Elle, ell; Meile, mile; Unze, ounce, are used in the plural with n.

29. WORDS USED ONLY IN THE PLURAL.

Aeltern or Eltern, parents
Ahnen, ancestors
Annaten, annuity
Briefschaften, documents
Beinkleider, small-clothes
Einkünfte, revenue
Gebrüder, brothers
Geschwister, brothers & sisters
Gliedmassen, limbs
Hosen, breeches
Insignien, insignia
Kosten or Unkosten, expenses
Kriegsläufte, events of war
Leute, people
Molken, whey
Ostern, Easter
Pfingsten, Whitsuntide
Repressalien, reprisals
Schranken, bounds, lists
Spesen, merchants' outlay
Sporteln, fees
Weihnachten, Christmas
Zeitläufte, course of time.

30. EXAMPLES OF THE DECLENSION OF NAMES OF PERSONS.

N.	Homer	Sappho	Kant	Schulz	Diana	Göthe
G.	——s	——'s	——s	——es, ens	——ens	——ns
D. and A.	——n	——'n	——en	——en	——en	——n
N. G. A.	——	——'n or s	——e	——e	——en	——n, ns
D.	——n	——'n, 's	——en	——en	——en	——n

Christus, Jesus, Johannes, and a few others retain the Latin declension; and various Latin and Greek names lose the terminations es, ius, or us, and are declined after one of the above examples, but most frequently take their plural in s, as do most foreign names. (See rule 20.)

DECLENSION OF PRONOUNS, ARTICLES AND ADJECTIVES.

31. I.

N	Ich, I.	Wir, we.	Du, thou.	Ihr, you.	Er, he.	Sie, she.	Es, it.	Sie, they.
G.	Meiner	Unser	Deiner	Eurer	Seiner	Ihrer	Seiner	Ihrer
D	Mir	Uns	Dir	Euch	Ihm	Ihr	Ihm	Ihnen
A.	Mich		Dich		Ihn	Sie	Es	Sie

D. & A. Sich, to himself, to herself, to itself, to themselves; himself, herself, &c.

II.

32.	Singular.			Plur.	Sing. and Plur.	
N. der	die	das		die	Wer	was
G. des (dessen, deß)	der (derer)	des (dessen, deß)		der (deren)	wessen	
D. dem	der	dem		den (denen)	wem	
A. den	die	das		die	wen	was

III.					IV.			
33.	Singular.			Plur.	34.	Singular.		Plur.
N.	——er	——e	——es	——e		——e(r) ——e	——e(s)	——
G.	——es	——er	——es	——er		——} ——} en	——} en	——} en
A.	——em	——er	——em	——en		——} en ——}	——}	——
D.	——en	——e	——es	——e		——} ——e	——e(s)	——

LIST OF WORDS BELONGING TO EACH DECLENSION.

35. (I.) Personal Pronouns.

36. (II.) Der, the, that, which.—The genitives and the dat. plur. between ( ) are used only as pronouns.

Wer, who—refers to persons; was, what—to things.

☞ This declension is derived from the third person of the preceding pronoun.

37. (III.) Adjectives and pronouns (the personal excepted) not preceded by the article.

All-er-e-es, all
Ander-er-e-es, other
Dies-er-e-es, this
Einig-er-e-es, some
Erst-er-e-es, first and other numbers
Gut-er-e-es, good and all other adjectives
Jed-er-e-es } each
Jedwed-er-e-es } every
Jeglich-er-e-es } every
Jen-er-e-es, that
Manch-er-e-es, many
Selb(ig)er-e-es, same
Solch-er-e-es, such
Welch-er-e-es, who, which

Ein (er)-e-(es), a, one
Kein (er)-e-(es), no, none
Mein (er)-e-(es), my, mine
Dein (er)-e-(es) thy, thine
Sein (er)-e-(es), his, its
Ihr (er)-e-(es), her, hers, their, theirs, your, yours
Unser (er)-e-(es), our, ours
Euer (er)-e-(es) your, yours

The words of this column drop the er of the nom. masc. and the es of the nom. and acc. neut. when they are placed before substantives, and retain them when they are used absolutely; as ein Steck, a stick; hier ist einer, here is one.

Jemand } declined after the masc. sing. only, and occasionally undeclined in the two last cases.
Niemand } declined after the masc. sing. only, and occasionally undeclined in the two last cases.

38. Adjectives of this declension change s of the genitive into n, when the substantive makes this case in s; and if there are several adjectives in the genitive or dative masculine or neuter, or in the genitive or dative feminine or the genitive plural, the first only takes s, m, or r, and the others n, gutes, alten, rothen Weines, of good, old, red wine.

39. (IV.) Adjectives and Pronouns preceded by the Article or a word with the article terminations of III.

Der gute, the good, and all other adjectives
— jenige, that, he, she, &c.
— mein(ig)e, mine
— dein(ig)e, thine
— sein(ig)e, his, its

Der ihr(ig)e, hers, theirs, yours
— unser(ig)e, ours
— eur(ig)e, yours
— selb(ig)e, the same
— erste, the first.

40. When Adjectives are preceded by a word of the second column of declension III., a Personal Pronoun, viel, much, wenig, little, mehr, more, they take in addition, in the nominative masculine and the nominative and accusative the r and s placed between ( ); as ein guter Mann, a good man.

Jedermann, every one (the same in the dative and accusative) makes the genitive Jedermannes.

The following are undeclinable:—

41. Man, one, some one, people, (the French on)

Selbst, self, or same, after prons. ich selbst, I myself, mir selbst, to myself, like the French même for emphasis.

Solch, such, before ein; solch ein, such a.

Was für, } what sort of, what; often followed by ein(er) ꝛc.
Welch, }

Wo, compounded with prepositions, for welch or was; as woran, whereon, &c.

Da, compounded with prepositions, for dieß, ꝛc., as daran, thereon.

THE COMPARATIVE AND SUPERLATIVE.

43. The Comparative, if the adjective end in e, is expressed by the addition of r; and of er, if it end in any other letter.

44. The Superlative, if the adj. end in e, is expressed by st, and if it end otherwise, mostly by est, as—

Weise, wise; weiser, wiser; weisest, wisest.
Süß, sweet; süsser, sweeter; süssest, sweetest.

45. To these two rules there are but very few exceptions generally depending on euphony, when the comparative is made by mehr, more, and the superlative by meist, or am meisten, most.

46. Adjectives in the comparative and superlative moreover change a, o, u, into ä, ö, ü, as roth, röther, röthest, except those with au; those ending in haft and sam, those derived from verbs, as participles, or having the form of such; besides—

Blaß	glatt	laß	platt	sanft	stolz
bunt	hohl	loß	plump	satt	straff
fahl	kahl	lose	roh	schlaff	stumpf
falsch	karg	matt	rund	schlank	toll
froh	knapp	morsch	sacht	starr	voll.
gerade	lahm	nackt			

47. Adjectives remain undeclined in every degree, when they are used as the complement to the nominative, der Wein ist alt, or älter, the wine is old, or older; but they are declined in the comparative and superlative, as in the positive, when they are construed with a substantive as its quality: —

Der alte, or ein alter Wein
Der ältere, or ein älterer Wein
Der älteste, or mein ältester Wein.

48. Adjectives ending in et, en, er, generally lose the e when another e is added.

49. The following form their degrees irregularly:—

Gut, good; besser, better; best, best
Viel, much; mehr, more; meist, most
Hoch, high; höher, higher; höchst, highest
Nah, near; näher, nearer; nächst, next.

50. Sometimes the sup. degree is used in an adverbial form, in the dative with am, (an dem) prefixed to it; as am besten, am meisten, ꝛc.

NUMBERS.

51. Cardinal.	52. Ordinal.	Cardinal.	Ordinal.
1, ein, eins	1st, erste	22, zwei und zwanzig, ꝛc.	22nd, zwei und zwanzigste, ꝛc.
2, zwei	2nd, zweite	30, dreißig	30th, dreißigste
3, drei	3rd, dritte	40, vierzig	40th, vierzigste
4, vier	4th, vierte	50, fünfzig	50th, fünfzigste
5, fünf	5th, fünfte	60, sechzig	60th, sechzigste
6, sechs	6th, sechste	70, sieb(en)zig	70th, sieb(en)zigste
7, sieben	7th, siebente		
8, acht	8th, achte		
9, neun	9th, neunte	80, achtzig	80th, achtzigste
10, zehn	10th, zehnte	90, neunzig	90th, neunzigste
11, elf, eilf	11th, elfte, eilfte	100, hundert	100th, hundertste
12, zwölf	12th, zwölfte		
13, dreizehn	13th, dreizehnte	101, hundert und eins	101st, hundert und erste
14, vierzehn	14th, vierzehnte		
15, fünfzehn	15th, fünfzehnte	200, zwei hundert	200th, zwei hundertste
16, sechszehn	16th, sechzehnte		
17, sieb(en)zehn	17th, sieb(en)zehnte	1000, tausend	1000th, tausendste
18, achtzehn	18th, achtzehnte		
19, neunzehn	19th, neunzehnte	1001, tausend und eins	1001st, tausend und erste
20, zwanzig	20th, zwanzigste	2000, zwei tausend	2000th, zwei tausendste
21, ein und zwanzig	21st, ein und zwanzigste		
		10,000 zehn tausend	10,000th, zehntausendste

52. Ein varies before substantives like the indef. art.; eins is used in counting without reference to an object.

53. Zwei and drei make in the gen. zweier and dreier, and in the dat. zweien and dreien, if not preceded by an article or pron.

54. Other numbers take en in the dative when they are not followed by a substantive.

55. The *Units* are always placed before the Tens.

56. The *Ordinals* (except erste, dritte, achte, which are irregular) are formed by the addition of t, to neunzehnte inclusive; and by st from zwanzigste upwards; they are considered as adjectives, and are here presented with the termination e, as in the nom. sing. of declension III, since they are mostly used with the def. art.: der, die, das erste; des, der ersten, den ersten, ꝛc.; erste, erstes, ꝛc. ein zweiter.

57. Fractional Numbers are formed by the addition of l to the Ordinals; das Drittel, $\frac{1}{3}$; das Zwanzigstel, $\frac{1}{20}$; drei Hundertstel, $\frac{3}{100}$.

58. Distinctives are made as follows:—erstlich, erstens, or zum ersten, firstly; zweitens or zum zweiten, or zum andern, secondly; drittens, or zum dritten, thirdly; viertens, or zum vierten, fourthly, ꝛc.

59. Partitives are, zwei und zwei, drei und drei, two and two, three and three; je eins, je zwei, je drei, one, two, three at a time, or every one, two, or three, &c.

60. In speaking of halves the word halb is joined to the ordinal form of the next number to that mentioned in English; as anderthalb $1\frac{1}{2}$, for zweitehalb; drittehalb $2\frac{1}{2}$; viertehalb, $3\frac{1}{2}$, &c. a month and a half, anderthalb Monathe; four years and a half ago, vor fünftehalb Jahren.

61. In speaking of the hour, halb is placed before the next number,

which in this case is CARDINAL, as half past one, halb zwei; half past two, halb drei.

62. To denote repetition, Mahl or Mal is used: ein Mahl or einmal, once; zwei Mahl or zweimal, twice; vielmahl, many times, &c.

63. To denote variety, the cardinal number takes the termination erlei (the gen. before the old subst. fem. lei or ley) as einerlei, of one sort; zweierlei, of two sorts, &c.; dreierlei Bänder, three sorts of ribbon, &c.

64. Fach or fältig are joined to express the English FOLD, as einfach, einfältig, simple; zweifach, zweifältig, double or twofold, &c.

65. Numeral Substantives are, die Ein, die Zwei, drei Zehnen, &c.; in card-playing; die Hälfte, the half; das Paar, the pair; das Dutzend, the dozen; die Mandel, the fifteen; das Schock, the score (also threescore); das Hundert, the hundred; das Tausend, the thousand; die Million, the million.

THE VERBS.

66. AUXILIARIES.			67. REGULAR CONJUGATION.	68. SEPARABLE COMPOUND.
INFINITIVE.				
To have.	To be.	To become.	To praise.	To dress.
Hab-en	Seyn	Werd-en	Lob-en	Ankleiden
— end	—end	end	—end	— end
ge — t	gewesen	geworden	ge —(e)t	ange — et
PRESENT.				
INDICATIVE & SUBJUNCTIVE				
hab(e)	bin sey	werd(e)	lob(e)	kleid(e) . . . . an
hast habest	bist —st	wirst werd(e)st	—(e)st	— (e)st . . . an
hat — e	ist —	wird — e	lob(et) lobe	kleidet, kleide an
haben	sind —n	werd-en	lob-en	kleiden . . . . an
—(e)t	seyd	—et	—(e)t	—et . . . . . an
—en	sind seyn	—en	—en	—en . . . . . an
IMPERFECT.				
hatte hätte	war wäre	wurde würde	lob(e)te	Kleidete . . an
—est —(e)st	—(e)st —est	—(e)st —est	— test	—etest . . an
—e —e	— —e	—e —e	— te	—ete . an
—en —en	—en —en	—en —en	— ten	—eten . . an
—et —et	—et —et	—et —et	— tet	—etet . . an
—en —en	—en —en	—en —en	— ten	—eten . . an
IMPERATIVE.				
hab(e)-(du)	sey	werd(e)	lob(e)	Kleid(e) . . an
— e er	—	— e	—e	— e . . an
— en wir	— n	— en	—en	— en . . an
— et (ihr)	— d	— et	—et	— et . . an
— en sie	— n	— en	—en	— en . . an

69. The FUTURE TENSES are formed by means of the PRESENT of werden, prefixed to an infinitive, as—

Ich werde haben, seyn, werden, loben, ankleiden.	I shall (or will) have, be, become, praise, dress.
Ich werde gehabt haben, gewesen seyn, geworden seyn, gelobt haben, angekleidet haben.	I shall have had, been, become, praised, dressed.

70. The CONDITIONAL TENSES are formed in the same manner, by means of the perfect Subjunctive of werden, as—

Ich würde haben, seyn, werden, loben, ankleiden.	I should (or would) have, be, become, praise, dressed.
Ich würde gehabt haben, gewesen seyn, geworden seyn, gelobt haben, angekleidet haben.	I should have had, been, become, praised, dress.

71. The PRETERITE TENSES of all transitive verbs, and of many of the intransitive, are formed with haben, as—

Gehabt, gelobt, angekleidet haben,	To have had, praised, dressed.
Ich habe gehabt, gelobt, angekleidet,	I have (or may have) had, praised, dressed.
Ich hatte (or hätte) gehabt, gelobt, angekleidet.	I had (or might have) had, praised, dressed.

72. Several of the intransitive, or neuter, form them with seyn, as—

Gewesen, geworden seyn.	To have been, become.
Ich bin (or sey) gewesen, geworden.	I have (or may have) been, become.
Ich war (or wäre) gewesen, geworden.	I had (or might have) been, become.

73. There are not much above two hundred simple irregular verbs. Those not enumerated in the list, are conjugated like loben or ankleiden.

74. The second pers. sing. of the imperative, without the softening e, which is often omitted in the familiar style, is the naked root of the verb. This e may be left out wherever it is placed between ( ), if the meeting of the consonants produce no harshness or indistinctness; even in the infinitive when the root ends in el, e, eh, or er, the e is mostly omitted; knien pron. kni=en, lächeln, kichern, sehn, or sehen. Sometimes the e before the l or r is dropped, when these consonants are followed by e, as ich lächle, for lächele.

75. The imperative which is taken from the subj. pres. takes always the pronoun AFTER the verb, except du and ihr, which may be omitted (see Haben.)

COMPOUND VERBS.

76. The Compound verbs are of two kinds, separable and inseparable.

77. The SEPARABLE, unless they be irregular, are conjugated like ankleiden; but whether regular or not, the particle is placed as in the example; and if moved behind the verb, takes all the words governed by the verb between: Ich kleide jeden Morgen meinen Bruder an, I dress my brother every morning.

78. When the infinitive of any of these verbs requires zu (a prep. corresponding with the English TO and the French á and de,) it is placed between the particle and the verb; thus, anzukleiden.

79. The INSEPARABLE are conjugated like simple verbs, except that they do not take ge in the participle past; which is also omitted in verbs ending in iren.

80. The following are the inseparable particles:—

be	as bearbeiten	to labor	*Part. past*	bearbeitet
emp	— empfehlen	— recommend	———	empfohlen
ent	— entbehren	— dispense with	———	entbehrt
er	— ergründen	— fathom	———	ergründet
ge	— gefährden	— endanger	———	gefährdet
offen	— offenbaren	— reveal	———	offenbart

ver	as	vermissen	to	miss	*Part. past*	vermißt
verab	—	verabreden	—	concert	———	verabredet
vernach	—	vernachlässigen	—	neglect	———	vernachlässigt
verun	—	verunehren	—	dishonor	———	verunehrt
wider	—	widerstreben	—	resist	———	widerstrebt
zer	—	zerstören	—	destroy	———	zerstört.

81. Miß, in transitive verbs, although inseparable, mostly takes ge in the participle, which in intransitive verbs, it frequently does not. A few, such as mißarten, take ge of the participle and zu of the infinitive between the particle and the verb.

82. Durch, über, um, unter, voll, are inseparable when the verb governs a case, and separable when it does not; and as a general rule, the verb is separable when the accent falls on the particle, and the reverse, when it does not.

83. Most of those compounded with substs. adjs. or advs. are separable. Some (among which are also those compounded with ur) are inseparable, but take ge in the participle, as—

frohlocken	to	exult	gefrohlockt
handhaben	—	handle	gehandhabt
frühstücken	—	breakfast	gefrühstückt
liebäugeln	—	ogle	geliebäugelt.

84. All particles used in compound verbs, not mentioned, are separable.

PASSIVE VOICE.

85. The Passive Voice in German is formed by the verb werden; as—

Gelobt werden, to be praised.
Gelobt* worden seyn, to have been praised.
Ich werde gelobt, I am or may be praised.
Ich wurde gelobt, I was praised.
Ich würde gelobt, I might be praised.
Ich bin gelobt worden, I have been praised, &c.

Note, A. If any part of werden is followed by an adjective, or stands by itself, it means to become, grow (to come gradually into being); if followed by the dative, it means to be bestowed on. (Dem Menschen ward der Verstand, understanding was given to man); if followed by a participle past, it means to be; if by an infinitive, shall or will, should or would.

Note, B. As the English student often finds it difficult to decide whether the verb TO BE before a participle should be translated by seyn or werden, i. e. whether the verb be passive or neuter, the following should be observed:—

The passive voice may be made active by the nom. of the former being turned into the acc. of the latter, and the person or thing *by whom or which* the action is stated to be performed being made the nom. of the active verb: thus—I am loved; *by some one* being understood, we may say, some one loves *me*.

* In the passive voice worden is preferred to geworden.

REFLECTIVE VERBS.

86. There are many verbs in German which require a second pronoun relating to the nom. or which are, what is commonly called reflective, but are not so in English. They are pointed out in all dictionaries, sich being joined to the infinitive as their characteristic.

They are conjugated as follows:—

Sich ankleiden, to dress oneself.	Sich angekleidet haben, to have dressed oneself.
Ich kleide mich an, I dress myself.	Wir kleiden uns an, we dress ourselves.
Du kleidest dich an, thou &c.	Ihr kleidet euch an, you, &c.
Er, sie, es kleidet sich an, he, she, it, &c.	Sie kleiden sich an, they, &c.

Ich kleidete mich an, I dressed, might have dressed myself.
Ich habe (hatte, hätte) mich angekleidet, I have, (had, might have) dressed myself.
Ich werde (würde) mich ankleiden, I shall, (should) dress myself.
Ich werde (würde) mich angekleidet haben, I shall (should) have dressed myself.

Kleide (du) dich an, dress thyself.	Kleiden wir uns an, let us dress ourselves.
Kleide er sich an, let him dress himself.	Kleidet (ihr) euch an, dress yourselves.
Kleide sie sich an, let her dress herself.	Kleiden sie sich an, let them dress themselves.
Ich freue mich, I rejoice.	Ich habe mich gefreut, I have rejoiced.
Du brüstest dich, thou boastest.	Er hat sich gebrüstet, he has boasted.

NEUTER OR INTRANSITIVE VERBS.

87. When a verb does not admit of an acc., it is called neuter or intransit. The conjugation of these verbs is the same as that of the active, except that some form their compound tenses with seyn, which in English make them with to have.

88. Those which denote an action or continuous state, or a motion without a reference to its direction, take haben: Ich habe gearbeitet, geblutet, gelegen, gereist, I have worked, bled, lain, travelled. More particularly verbs denoting sound, bellen, to bark; those denoting the completion of an action, particularly those with the prefix aus: ausblühen, to have finished blossoming; the reciprocal and impersonal sich müde laufen, to run oneself tired; es hat geschneit, it has snowed.

89. Those which indicate more of a passive state, a transition, or a motion in a particular direction: Ich bin eingeschlossen, gewachsen, genesen, nachgeeilt, I am shut up, grown, recovered, I have hastened after.

90. The following are invariably conjugated with seyn:—

Abarten, & others with the pref. Abl	bekommen	Erblassen, and others with Er 7	gerathen
	bersten		gerinnen
	beschimmeln		geschehen
Anbrennen, and others with An 2	bleiben	Fallen	gleiten
	braten	faulen	Herfahren, and others with Her 8
Aufbleiben, and others with Auf 3	Dorren	fliehen	
	Einbrechen, and others with Ein 5	folgen	
		Gedeihen	Hinfahren, and others with Hin 9
Beifallen, and others with Bei 4		gehen	
	Entarten, and others with Ent 6	gelangen	
		gelingen	Klimmen
		genesen	kommen

Mißarten
——glücken
——singen
——rathen
mitfahren, and others with Mit 10
Nachbleiben, and others with Nach 11
nahen
niederfahren, and others with Nieder
Passiren
platzen
Quellen
Reisen
rinnen
rosten
Scheiden
schimmeln
schleichen
schmelzen
schreiten
schrumpfen
schwären
schwellen
schwinden
sinken
spalten
spaziren
sprießen
sprossen
stammen
starren
stechen
steigen
streben
stieben
stranden
streichen
streifen
stürzen
Treiben
treten
trocknen
Unterbleiben
——gehen
——kommen
——kriechen
——laufen
——treten
Veralten, and others with Ver 12
vordringen, and others with Vor 13
Wachen
wegbleiben, and others with Weg
weichen
widerfahren
Zerfallen, and others with Zer 14
ziehen
zueilen
—fahren
—fallen
—fliegen
—fliessen
—frieren
—gehen
—kommen
—laufen
—rücken
—wachsen
—treffen

90. EXCEPTIONS WITH haben.

1 Abdanken,—färben,—hangen,—legen,—reissen,—schiessen,—zielen.
2 Anfallen,—fangen,—gränzen,—halten,—hangen,—haben,—liegen,—schliessen,—sprechen,—stehen,—suchen,—treiben,—treten.
3 Aufhorchen,—hören,—hüpfen,—merken,—passen,—schnappen,—schwellen,—sehen,—setzen,—warten.
4 Beistehen,—stimmen,—wohnen. 5 Eingreifen,—halten,—leuchten,—reden,—sprechen,—stimmen. 6 Entsagen,—sprechen. 7 Erhellen,—mangeln. 8 Herrühren,—schauen,—sehen. 9 Hinreichen,—schauen,—sehen.
10 Mitbeten,—bieten,—essen,—lachen,—singen,—speisen,—weinen,—wirken.
11 Nacharbeiten,—ärnten,—denken,—eifern,—forschen,—gehen,—graben,—grübeln,—hangen,—helfen,—jagen,—leben,—schmecken,—sehen,—sinnen,—spotten,—spüren,—streben,—suchen,—trachten,—wandeln.
12 Verbluten,—fangen,—lauten,—setzen,—stehen,—stossen,—trauen,—weilen,—weisen,—werfen,—ziehen. 13 Vorglänzen,—greifen,—hangen,—schmecken,—schreiten,—sehen,—sitzen,—sprechen,—stehen. 14 Zerbrechen,—reissen.

WITH seyn OR haben.

91. The following are formed with haben when the sense is of an active kind, and with seyn, when more passive; and sometimes with the one or the other indifferently :—

Abblühen
—schlagen
—zwecken
Anschlagen
—stossen
Arten
Beharren
—schimmeln
Dringen
Eilen
Glücken
Landen
Nachstehen
Springen
spritzen
stossen
Verzagen.

92. Those having the prefixes durch, über, um, take seyn* when the verbs are separable, and haben when inseparable. Wir sind zwei Stunden umgefahren, we have driven two hours round; Wir haben die Stadt umfahren, we have driven round the town.

* Exc. überlegen, übernachten, and umfragen, which always take haben.

93. When aus signifies out, the verbs to which it is joined take seyn; but when it means terminated, done, they take haben.

Das Wasser ist ausgedampft,	Es hat ausgedampft,
The water is evaporated.	It has ceased smoking.

Exc. Ausdauern,—harren,—hohlen,—hören,—rufen,—ruhen,—sehen,—stehen,—tragen, (in which the sense of termination is not absolutely evident,) always take haben.

94. When fort signifies FORWARD, the verb with which it is connected takes seyn; but in the sense of continuation, it requires haben:

Er ist fortgeeilt,	Wir haben fortgearbeitet,
He has hastened away.	We have worked on.

95. Nach connected with verbs of motion, in the sense of FOLLOWING, requires seyn; and haben in the sense of IMITATION.

Sie sind ihnen nachgereist,	Sie haben ihnen nachgereist,
They have travelled after them.	They have travelled in imitation of them.

96. The following take seyn when they are accompanied by words expressing the direction or ultimate aim of the motion, and answer to the questions wherefrom? whereto? how far? and haben, if the verb with its accompaniments answers to the questions when? how? how long?

Fahren	kriechen	rücken	traben
flattern	Laufen	rudern	träufeln
fliessen	Marschiren	Schwimmen	triefen
Hinken	Rauschen	segeln	trauen
hüpfen	reisen	springen	warten
Jagen	reiten	stolpern	wandeln
Klettern	rennen	straucheln	wandern
knien	rollen	Taumeln	

Sie haben geschwind gefahren,	Sie sind aufs Land gefahren,
They have driven fast.	The have taken a ride into the country.
Der Vogel hat geflattert,	Er ist zum Fenster hinaus geflattert,
The bird has fluttered.	It has fluttered out of the window.

97. The following take a different auxiliary according to their different signification. N. B. h stands for haben, s for seyn.

Angehen,	to concern, h.	bestehen,	to subsist, h.
———	— begin, s.	———	— consist, s.
Anziehen,	— draw, pull, h.	Einschlagen,	— pledge one's hand; (strike as lightning) h.
———	— move, s.	———	— turn out, succeed, s.
Aufsitzen,	— sit up, h.	entstehen,	— fail, h.
———	— get on horseback, s.	———	— arise, s.
Ausschlagen,	— kick (like a horse) h.	Frieren,	— freeze, h.
———	— put forth leaves, s.	———	— be frozen, s.
Begegnen,	— treat, behave to, h.	Irren,	— err, h.
———	— meet, s.		

Irren, — go astray, s.
Schlagen, — strike (against any thing), grow up
Schlagen, — (with Wurzel) to take root; to warble, h.

98. All those not enumerated in the above list, take haben; which is also taken by those included in these lists when they are used actively.

IMPERSONAL VERBS.

99. These verbs are employed in the 3rd pers. sing. preceded by the pronoun es, it; as,

Es regnet, it rains.
Es regne, it may rain.
Es regnete, it rained, or might rain.
Es hat geregnet, it has rained.
Es habe geregnet, it may have rained.
Es hatte geregnet, it had rained.
Es hätte geregnet, it rained, or might have rained.
Es wird regnen, it will rain.
Es würde regnen, it would rain, &c.

100. Several verbs are impersonal in German which are not so in English; and many have for the English nom. a second pron. in the dat. or acc. as,

Es hungert mich, I am hungry.
Es hungert dich, thou art hungry.
Es hungert ihn, (not sich) he is hungry.
Es hungert sie, she is hungry.
Es hungert uns, we are hungry.
Es hungert euch, you are hungry.
Es hungert sie, they are hungry.
Es fehlt mir, I want.
Es fehlt dir, thou wantest.
Es fehlt ihm, he wants.
Es fehlt ihr, she wants.
Es fehlt uns, we want.
Es fehlt euch, you want.
Es fehlt ihnen, they want.

101. Sometimes es is omitted, and the second pronoun placed first; as—

Mich hungert. Mir fehlt. Mich hat gehungert, &c.

102. The third person of geben, to give, preceded by es, is used like the French IL-Y-A, both for singular and plural, and governs the acc.

Es giebt einen Gott, there is a God. Es giebt Bücher, there are books.

IRREGULAR VERBS.

103. Of the following list of Irregular Verbs, it is to be observed that:—

I.—The participle present, the first pers. sing. (except of dürfen, können, mögen, müssen, seyn, sollen, wissen, wollen, and the plural of the Pres. Ind., the Pres. Subj. (except of seyn) and the third pers. sing. and the plural of the Imperat. are NEVER irregular.

II.—The second and third person singular of the present indicative, and the second person singular of the imperative, are rarely so.

III.—The participle past and the imperfect are always irregular.

IV.—The Imp. Subj. is formed, with very few exceptions, from the Imp. Ind., thus: if the latter contain the vowels a, o, u, they are changed in the former into â, ô, û; and if the Imp. Ind. does not terminate in the singular in e, this letter must be added in the Imp. Subj. (see the auxiliaries haben, seyn, and werden.)

* Placed near the infinitive, denotes that the verb may also be conjugated regularly; if near a particular tense, it indicates that variation for that tense only.

§ Shows that the form near which it is placed, is used only in the elevated style.

† Denotes that the verb is irregular only when neuter.

INFINITIVE.		PRESENT.	IMPERF.	IMPERAT.	PARTICIPLE.
Backen, †	to bake	bäckst, bäckt	buck		gebacken
Befehlen,	— command	befiehlst, befiehlt	befahl 1	befiehl,	befohlen
Befleissen, (sich)	— apply one self.		befliß		beflissen
Beginnen,	— begin		begann 2		begonnen
Beissen,	— bite		biß		gebissen
Bergen,	— conceal	birgst, birgt	barg	birg*	geborgen
Bersten, †	— burst		barst	birst*	geborsten
Bewegen, 3	— induce		bewog		bewogen
Biegen,	— bend		bog		gebogen
Bieten,	— bid	beutst, beut §	bot	beutz	geboten
Binden,	— bind		band		gebunden
Bitten,	— beg		bat		gebeten
Blasen,	— blow	bläsest, bläs(e)t	blies		geblasen
Bleiben,	— remain		blieb		geblieben
Bleichen, 4	— grow pale		blich		geblichen
Braten, †	— roast	brätst, brät*	briet		gebraten
Brechen,	— break	brichst, bricht	brach	brich	gebrochen
Brennen, *	— burn		brannte 5		gebrannt
Bringen,	— bring		brachte		gebracht
Denken,	— think		dachte		gedacht
Dingen, †	— contract		dung*		gedungen
Dreschen,	— thrash	drischest, drischt	drasch 6	drisch	gedroschen
Dringen,	— press		drang		gedrungen
Dürfen,	— be allowed	darf, darfst, darf	durfte		gedurft
Empfehlen,	— recommend	empfiehlst, empfiehlt	empfahl 7	empfiehl*	empfohlen
Erküren,	— choose		erkor		erkoren
Erlöschen, 8*	— extinguish	erlischest, erlischt	erlosch	erlisch	erloschen
Erschrecken, †	— be frightened	erschrickst, erschrickt	erschrack	erschrick	erschrocken
Essen,	— eat	isest,* iss(e)t	aß	iß*	gegessen
Fahren, † 9	— drive, &c.	fährst, fährt	fuhr		gefahren
Fallen,	— fall	fällst, fällt	fiel		gefallen
Fangen,	— catch	fängst, fängt	fi(e)ng		gefangen
Fechten,	— fight	fichst, ficht,*	focht	ficht*	gefochten
Finden,	— find		fand		gefunden
Flechten,*	— plait	flichst, flicht	flocht	flicht	geflochten
Fliegen,	— fly	fleugst, fleugt §	flog	fleugß	geflogen
Fliehen,	— flee	fleuchst, fleucht §	floh	fleuchtß	geflohen
Fliessen,	— flow	fleussest, fleußt §	floß	fleußß	geflossen
Fressen,	— devour	frissest, frißt *	fraß	friß*	gefressen
Frieren,	— freeze		fror		gefroren
Gähren,	— ferment		gor*		gegoren
Gebären,	— bring forth	gebierst, gebiert	gebar		geboren
Geben,	— give	giebst, giebt	gab	gieb*	gegeben
Gedeihen,	— prosper		gedieh		gediehen
Gehen,	— go, walk		ging		gegangen
Gelingen, 10	— succeed		gelang		gelungen
Gelten,	— be worth	giltst, gilt *	galt 11	gilt*	gegolten
Genesen,	— recover (from illness).		genaß		genesen
Geniessen,	— enjoy		genoß		genossen
Geschehen,	— happen	es geschieht (impers)	geschah		geschehen
Gewinnen,	— gain		gewann		gewonnen
Giessen,	— pour		goß		gegossen
Gleichen,	— resemble		glich		geglichen
Gleiten,	— glide		glitt		geglitten
Glimmen, *	— glimmer		glomm		geglommen

1 Cond. befähle.
2 Cond. begänne or begönne.
3 Bewegen, to move in the physical sense is regular.
4 This verb is often used regularly in the sense of TO BLEACH; but erbleichen, TO GROW PALE, is always irregular.
5 Cond. brennete.
6 Or drosch.
7 Cond. empfähle.
8 Löschen and auslöschen are regular.
9 All verbs compounded with fahren are irreg. except willfahren.
10 Impersonal.
11 Cond. gälte.

INFINITIVE.		PRESENT.	IMPERAT.	IMPERF.	PARTICIPLE
Graben,	to dig	gräbst, gräbt,	grub		gegraben
Greifen,	— seize		griff		gegriffen
Haben,	— have	(see page 20)			
Halten,	— hold	hältst, hält	hielt		gehalten
Hangen,	— be suspended		hieng		gehangen
Hauen,	— hew		hieb*		gehauen
Heben,	— heave		hob 1		gehoben
Heissen,	— bid or be called		hieß		geheissen
Helfen,	— help	hilfst, hilft	half 2	hilf*	geholfen
Keifen,	— chide		kiff*		gekiffen
Kennen,	— know 3		kannte 4		gekannt
Klimmen,	— climb		klomm*		geklommen
Klingen,	— sound		klang		geklungen
Kneifen, or Kneipen,	— pinch		kniff		gekniffen
Kommen,	— come	kömmst, kömmt	kam		gekommen
Können,	— be able	kann, kannst, kann	konnte		gekonnt
Kriechen,	— creep	kreuchst, kreucht §	kroch	kreuch§	gekrochen
Laden,	— load	ládst, ládt*	lud		geladen
Lassen,	— let 5	lässest, läßt*	ließ		gelassen
Laufen,	— run	läufst, läuft	lief		gelaufen
Leiden,	— suffer		litt		gelitten
Leihen,	— lend		lieh		geliehen
Lesen,	— read	liesest, lies(e)t*	las	lies*	gelesen
Liegen,	— lie down		lag		gelegen
Lügen,	— tell a lie	leugst, leugt§	log	leug§	gelogen
Mahlen, 6	— grind				gemahlen
Meiden,	— avoid		mied		gemieden
Melken, †	— milk		molk*		gemolken
Messen,	— measure	missest, mißt	maß	miß	gemessen
Mögen,	— be able (may)	mag, magst, mag	mochte		gemocht
Müssen,	— be obliged (must)	muß, mußt, muß	mußte		gemußt
Nehmen,	— take	nimmst, nimmt	nahm	nimm	genommen
Nennen,	— name		nannte		genannt
Pfeifen,	— whistle		pfiff		gepfiffen
Pflegen, 7	— cherish		pflog		gepflogen
Preisen,	— praise		pries*		gepriesen
Quellen,	— spring, as water	quillst, quillt	quoll*	quill	gequollen
Rathen,	— advise	räthst, räth	rieth		gerathen
Reiben,	— rub		rieb		gerieben
Reissen,	— tear		riß		gerissen
Reiten,	— ride		ritt		geritten
Rennen,*	— run		rannte 8		gerannt
Riechen,	— smell		roch		gerochen
Ringen,	— wrestle		rang		gerungen
Rinnen,	— flow		rann		geronnen
Rufen,	— call		rief		gerufen
Salzen,*	— salt				gesalzen
Saufen,	— swallow liquids, to tipple	säufst, säuft	soff		gesoffen
Saugen,	— suck	säugst, säugt	sog		gesogen
Schaffen,	— create		schuf		geschaffen
Scheiden,	— part		schied		geschieden
Scheinen,	— appear		schien		geschienen
Schallen,	— sound		scholl		geschollen
Schelten,	— chide	schiltst, schilt	schalt	schilt	gescholten
Scheren,	— shear		schor		geschoren
Schieben,	— push		schob		geschoben
Schiessen,	— shoot		schoß		geschossen
Schinden,	— flay		schund*		geschunden

1 Cond. höbe, or hübe.
2 Cond. hälfe, or hülfe.
3 Having a knowledge of the outward form of things, like the French connaître.
4 Cond. kennete.
5 To allow, to cause: machen lassen, to have made.
6 Mahlen, TO PAINT, is regular
7 Pflegen, TO BE WONT, is regular.
8 Cond. reg.

INFINITIVE.		PRESENT.	IMPERAT.	IMPERF.	PARTICIPLE.
Schlafen,	to sleep	schläfst, schläft	schlief		geschlafen
Schlagen,	— beat	schlägst, schlägt	schlug		geschlagen
Schleichen,	— sneak		schlich		geschlichen
Schleifen,	— grind		schliff		geschliffen
Schleissen,	— split		schließ		geschlissen
Schliessen,	— shut		schloß		geschlossen
Schlingen,	— sling		schlang		geschlungen
Schmeissen,	— throw		schmiß		geschmissen
Schmelzen,†	— melt	schmilzest, schmilzt*	schmolz	schmilz*	geschmolzen
Schnauben,	— snort		schnob		geschnoben
Schneiden,	— cut		schnitt		geschnitten
Schrauben,†	— screw		schrob		geschroben
Schreiben,	— write		schrieb		geschrieben
Schreien,	— cry		schrie		geschrien
Schreiten,	— stride		schritt		geschritten
Schwären,	— fester		schwor		geschworen
Schweigen,†	— be silent		schwieg		geschwiegen
Schwellen,	— swell	schwillst, schwillt	schwoll	schwill	geschwollen
Schwimmen,	— swimm		schwamm		geschwommen
Schwinden,	— vanish		schwand		geschwunden
Schwingen,	— swing		schwang		geschwungen
Schwören,	— swear		schwor 1		geschworen
Sehen,	— see	siehst, sieht	sah	sieh	gesehen
Senden,*	— send		sandte 2		gesandt
Seyn,	— be	(see page 20)			
Sieden,†	— boil		sott		gesotten
Singen,	— sing		sang		gesungen
Sinken,	— sink		sank		gesunken
Sinnen,	— meditate		sann		gesonnen
Sitzen,	— sit		saß		gesessen
Sollen,	— be obliged (shall) 3	soll, sollst, soll			
Spalten,*	— split				gespalten
Speien,	— spit		spie		gespien
Spinnen,	— spin		spann		gesponnen
Spleissen,	— split		spließ		gesplissen
Sprechen,	— speak	sprichst, spricht	sprach	sprich*	gesprochen
Spriessen,	— sprout		sproß		gesprossen
Springen,	— spring		sprang		gesprungen
Stechen,	— sting		stach	stich*	gestochen
Stecken,†	— stick	stickst, stickt	stack	stick	
Stehen,	— stand		stand		gestanden
Stehlen,	— steal	stiehlst, stiehlt	stahl	stiehl*	gestohlen
Steigen,	— stride		stieg		gestiegen
Sterben,	— die	stirbst, stirbt	starb 4	stirb	gestorben
Stieben,	— be scattered		stob		gestoben
Stinken,	— stink		stank		gestunken
Stossen,	— push	stössest, stößt	stieß		gestossen
Streichen,	— stroke		strich		gestrichen
Streiten,	— strive		stritt		gestritten
Thun, 5	— do		that		gethan
Tragen,	— carry	trägst, trägt	trug		getragen
Treffen,	— hit, meet	trifft, trifft	traf	triff	getroffen
Treiben,	— drive		trieb		getrieben
Treten,	— tread	trittst, tritt*	trat	tritt	getreten
Triefen,	— drop	treufst, treufst	troff	treufß	getroffen
Triegen, or Trügen,	— deceive	treugst, treugt	trog	treug	getrogen
Trinken,	— drink		trank		getrunken
Verderben,†	— spoil	verdirbst, verdirbt*	verdarb	verdirb*	verdorben
Verdriessen,	— offend 6	es verdreußt	verdroß	verdreuß	verdrossen
Vergessen,	— forget		vergaß	vergiß*	vergessen
Verlieren,	— lose		verlor		verloren
Verwirren,	— confuse		verworr		verworren
Wachsen,	— grow	wächsest, wächst	wuchs		gewachsen

1 Imp. Subj. schwüre.
2 Imp. Subj. regular.
3 Ought to be said.
4 Imp. Subj. stürbe.
5 Thun is never used as an auxiliary.
6 Impersonal with the acc.

INFINITIVE.		PRESENT.	IMPERF.	IMPERAT.	PARTICIPLE.
Wägen, or Wiegen,	to weigh		wog		gewogen
Waschen,	— wash	wäschest, wäscht*	wusch		gewaschen
Weichen, †	— yield		wich		gewichen
Weisen,	— show		wieß		gewiesen
Wenden, †	— turn		wandte		gewandt
Werden,	— sue	wirbst, wirbt	warb	wirb	geworben
Werden,	— become	(see page 20)			
Werfen,	— throw	wirfst, wirft	warf	wirf	geworfen
Winden,	— wind		wand		gewunden
Wissen,	— know	weiß, weißt, weiß	wußte		gewußt
Wollen,	— be willing	will, willst, or willt, will			
Zeihen,	— accuse		zieh		geziehen
Ziehen, 1	— draw	zeuchst, zeuchtß	zog	zeuchß	gezogen
Zwingen,	— compel		zwang		gezwungen

1 To move forward, march.

THE ADVERB.

104. There is no general distinguishing termination for the adverb; and most words, therefore, denoting the circumstances and qualities of things, are both adverbs and adjectives; with this difference, that as adjectives, and when placed before substs. they are declined (see p. p. 17, 18,) and as adjs. connected with the subst. by means of a verb, they are invariable: diese schöne Frau ist nicht nur schön, sondern handelt auch schön, this handsome woman not only is handsome, but also acts handsomely.

105. There are some adverbs, such as gern, willingly, sehr, very, vielleicht, perhaps, which can never be adjectives. Others can only become adjectives by an additional syllable: as from oft, frequently, öfter; heut, to-day, heutig; vorn, in front, vorder; hier, here, hiesig; da, there, dasig, &c.

106. Some substantives, and even adjectives, are made into adverbs by the addition of an s, by which they assume the form of a gen. absolute: thus from

Der Morgen, morning	Morgens, in the morning
Der Abend, evening	Abends, in the evening
Der Montag, Monday	Montags, on mondays, &c.
Die Nacht, night	Nachts, at night
Die Mitternacht, the midnight	Mitternachts, at midnight
Die Seite, side	Diesseits, on this side
	Jenseits, on that side
	Meinerseits, on my part, &c.
Der Fall, the fall	Ebenfalls, likewise
Das Mal, the time	Vielmals, frequently
Der Flug, the flight	Flugs, swiftly
Der stehende Fuß, the standing foot	Stehenden Fusses, instantly
Der Spornstreich, the stroke of the spur	Spornstreichs, in haste
Der eilende Lauf, the swift course	Eilenden Laufes, rapidly
Bereit, ready	Bereits, already
Eilend, hastening	Eilends, hastily
Erst, Ersten, first	Erstens, firstly

NOTE.—We also say, des Morgens, des Abends, (and although the substs.

be fem.) des Nachts, des Mitternachts, ꝛc. and with some must always join the art., as, Drei Mal des Jahrs, thrice a year.

107. The adverbs formed of the substs. of time, Morgen, Abend, ꝛc. are used when we speak of repetition, and on the question how often? or what time? as, Ich sehe ihn gewöhnlich des Morgens, I see him usually in the morning; for on the question WHEN the substantive must be in the accusative. (See p. 47.)

108. Sometimes adverbs are formed by the subst. fem. Weise, manner, placed after, or even joined to the adj. or adv. in the gen. case: as from glücklich, happy, happily, glücklicher Weise (glücklicherweise); but it is only used in a peculiar sense; e. gr.

Er ist glücklich angekommen, he is happily arrived (without mishap).

Er ist glücklicherweise angekommen, he is fortunately arrived (by good fortune).

109. Adverbs which express a quality, (and therefore are also used as adjectives) take the degrees of comparison, thus, schön, schöner, am schönsten, or aufs schönste.

110. The following are irregular:—

Bald, soon,	eher,	am ehesten.
Gern, willingly,	lieber,	am liebsten, the comp. and sup. of lieb, dear
Viel, much,	mehr,	am mehrsten, meisten.
Wenig, little,	minder,	am mindesten, also regulár.
Wohl, gut, well,	besser,	am besten, probably from the antiquated baß, well.

111. A few, as äusserst, extremely, höchst, highly, may be used absolutely without an or auf.

CONJUNCTIONS AND INTERJECTIONS.

112. These parts of speech are invariable, and properly do not belong to the province of grammar. For those which influence the position of the verb, see page 49.

PREPOSITIONS.

113. Prepositions govern the genitive, dative, or accusative, and some the genitive or dative, or dative or accusative.

114. PREPOSITIONS WITH THE GENITIVE.

Anstatt or Statt, instead
An and Statt may be seperated thus, An des Vaters Statt, instead of the Father.
Besage, pursuant, according to
Halben, halber, on account
Halben is preferred when the substantive has an art. or pron. —They are both placed after the noun: des Brodes halben, for the sake of Bread.
Ausserhalb, on the outside*
Innerhalb, in the inner part*
Oberhalb, on the upper side*
Unterhalb, on the lower side*
Diesseits, on this side
Jenseits, on the farther side
Laut, according, conformably to
Mittelst, vermittelst, by means
Um-willen, for the sake.—Always separated like an-statt

* These four prepositions are rather put in the dative when another genitive follows.

Um meinetwillen or wegen, for my sake
— deinetwegen, for thy sake, &c.
Um dessentwillen, deswegen, on account of that
— wessentwillen, weßwegen, on account of which
Ungeachtet (ohngeachtet), notwithstanding.—May be placed before or after its case and is sometimes found with the dative.
Unweit, not far from—Unweit der Stadt, not far from the town
Vermöge, by dint, power, or means
Während, during
Wegen, on account of, concerning. May be placed before or after the noun, but is most frequently before it.
Längs, Zufolge, Ausser (see below.)

115. WITH THE DATIVE.

Aus, out of
Ausser, out of, on the outside, besides. —In Ausser Landes, out of the country, it governs the gen.
Bei (see Rule 117.)
Entgegen, towards, contrary.—Is united with the verbs of motion, gehen, laufen, &c. to meet by going, running, &c.
Längs, along.—Also with the gen.
Mit, with
Nach, after, behind, to, towards, following (in a direction) according to
Nach, according, is placed after its case, der Beschreibung nach, according to the description; but if the subst. is followed by another, it goes before: nach der Beschreibung des Mannes.
Nebst, together with
Ob, over (rather obsolete)
Sammt, together with
Seit, since
Since, as an adverb, is rendered by seitdem: Seitdem er hier ist, since he has been here.
Von, of, from, by
Zu, to, at, on
Zufolge, in consequence of, in accordance with
Is always put after the dative case; it also governs the genitive and then is placed before its case.
Zuwider, contrary to
Always after its case.

116. WITH THE ACCUSATIVE.

Durch, through, by, (by means)
Placed after the substantive denotes duration: die Nacht durch, the night through
Für, for
Gegen, towards, against
Gen is an abbreviation of gegen, and used in a few particular phrases.
Ohne, without
Sonder, without (not much in use)
Um, around, about, for, &c.
Wider, against, in opposition.

117. WITH THE DATIVE OR ACCUSATIVE.

These prepositions govern the dative, if the verb with which they are connected express a *state* or *continued existence*, or *a motion within a place*; and on the questions, *where*, *whereat*, *wherin*, *whereon?*

They govern the accusative if the verb denote a *motion*, or *tendency* from one place or thing to another; on the questions, *whereto*, *to what direction or place?*

Dative.	Accusative.
An, at, on, near, upon, in— An einem Baume stehen, to stand near a tree.	to, in, near; (bis an, as far as) Sich an einen Baum stellen, to place oneself near a tree.

Dative.	Accusative.
Auf, on, upon, in— Das Buch liegt auf dem Tisch, the book lies on the table.	On, upon, into Legen Sie es auf den Tisch, place it on the table.
Bei, close, near, beside— Er sitzt bei mir, he sits beside me.	——— ——— Sie setzte sich bei mich, she seated herself beside me.
Hinter, behind— Er ging hinter ihm her, he was walking (along) behind him.	——— ——— Er ging hinter ihn, he walked (stepped) behind him.
In, in— Wir waren im Garten, we were in the garden.	into und gingen ins Haus, and went into the house.
Neben, beside, next to— Die Flasche steht neben Ihnen, the bottle stands next to you.	——— ——— Stellen Sie sie neben ihn, put it next to him.
Ueber, over, above— Er schlief über dem Lesen ein, he fell asleep over the reading.	over, concerning, across; (bis über, up to) Ich ritt über die Brücke, I rode over the bridge. — placed after, it expresses continuance: die Nacht über, during the night.
Unter, under, beneath, among— Er saß unter dem Thorwege, he sat beneath the gateway.	——— ——— Er begab sich unter das Volk, he went among the people.

☞In Unter Weges, on the way, and unterdessen, in the mean time, it governs the genitive.

Vor, before— Er floh vor ihm, he fled before him, (he following).	——— ——— Er warf sich vor ihn hin, he threw himself down before him.
Zwischen, between Ihr Hut hängt zwischen zwei andern, Your hat hangs between two others.	——— ——— Hängen Sie ihn zwischen beide, hang it between both.

118. Many of the Preps. may be joined to the adverbs da, wo, (with an r placed between when they begin with a vowel), and correspond with the English, *wherein*, *therein*, *whereon*, *thereon*, &c. (See rule 151.)

SYNTAX:

OR RULES ON THE USE, AGREEMENT, GOVERNMENT, AND SUCCESSION OF WORDS; OR ON THE FORMATION OF PHRASES.

119. Articles, Adjectives, and Pronouns agree with the subst. to which they are joined or refer, in gender, number and case.

THE ARTICLE.

120. The Defin. Art. in German serves to point out individuals as well as species:

Der Mann ist hier, the man is here
Die Männer sind hier, the men are here

Die Menschen sind nicht alle gut, men are not all good
Die Tugend ist liebenswürdig, virtue is amiable
Der Wein ist theurer als das Bier, wine is dearer than beer
Die heilige Schrift lehret, holy writ teaches
Der heilige Johannes schrieb, St. John wrote.

121. It is also used—

[a] Before names of countries of the fem. gender: die Schweitz.

[b] Before names of countries of the neut. gender, when they are preceded by an adjective: das große London.

[c] Before names of persons, if they be not declined; yet only in the nom. sing. when speaking familiarly: der Peter ist ein guter Bursche, Peter is a good fellow; des, dem, den, die Peter, ꝛc.

[d] When emphasis and distinction are required, although the substs. be of the same gender, &c.: der Hund und der Stier, the dog and the bull.

[e] For the indef. art. when *per* might be substituted: ein Schilling die Flasche, a shilling a bottle; zwei Mal des Tages, twice a day.

[f] In the following and similar phrases:—

In der Stadt, in town	Das verlorne Paradies, Paradise lost
In der Kirche, at church	Die beiden Kinder, both the children
In die Kirche, to church	Die halbe Stadt, half the town
Auf der Börse, on 'change	Der ganze Weg, all the way.

[g] Before the absol. poss. prons., meine, meinige, ꝛc. (See page 17.)

[h] With the pers. pron. instead of the poss. pron. (see rule 145); and by itself, instead of the same pron. (see rule 155.)

122. The article is omitted.

[a] When a subst. is taken in a partitive sense: hier ist Brod, here is Bread.

[b] When the subst. is used in an indefinite sense: Kinder und Narren sagen die Wahrheit, children and fools tell the truth.

☞ When SOME or ANY are placed before substs. to express limited numbers, or quantities, the former are indicated by einige: einige Männer, and the latter by etwas: etwas Brod.

[c] When the subst. stands after the gen. which it governs; Schiller's Werke, Schiller's works, for die Werke Schillers, or des Schiller.

[d] After it has once been expressed before a series of substs. of the same gend. num. and case; der Vater, Bruder und Vetter; (for an exc. see preceding rule, *d*.)

[e] Before names of towns and countries of the neut. gend. (see exc. preceding rule *b*.)

[f] Before names of persons, when declined, (comp. preceding rule, *c*.)

[g] Before titles of rank: Georg, König von England, George, King of England; König Georg.

[h] Before the titles of books, and other superscriptions: Deutsche Sprachlehre, German grammar; Erster Theil, vol. first; Inhalt, contents; Vorrede, preface.

[i] Before the name of God, as the Supreme Being.

[j] In a few words and phrases as the following: Ostindien, the East Indies; Westindien, the West Indies; ersterer, the former; letzterer, the latter; Besagter, Erwähnter, Gedachter, Genannter, the aforesaid; Folgender, the following; Beklagter, defendant; vor Augen, before one's eyes; in Händen, in one's hands; alle Welt, all the world.

[k] Before adjs. compared with one another, where je..je or je.. desto

are substituted: je eher, je besser, the sooner the better; je mehr man ihm zuredet, desto weniger hört er, the more one urges him, the less he attends.

123. The Indef. Art. is generally used as in English, exc.—

[a] In the phrases: eine halbe Stunde, half an hour; ein halbes Jahr, half a year.

[b] Before few, hundred, thousand, ein is not employed, if not taken in the sense of ONE.

[c] In phrases as the following: ein hochweiser Rath, the most learned senate, &c.

124. CONTRACTIONS OF THE ARTICLES:—

am	for	an dem	im	for	in dem	aufs	for	auf das
beim	—	bei dem	zum	—	zu dem	durchs	—	durch das
hinterm	—	hinter dem	zur	—	zu der	fürs	—	für das
vom	—	von dem	ans	—	an das	ins	—	in das.

In the familiar style, 'ne and 'nen for eine or einen.

SUBSTANTIVES.

125. If two substs. having a dependence on each other come together, one is placed in the gen.: die Gottesliebe, the love which man bears to God; die Liebe Gottes, the love which God bears to man.

126. To avoid ambiguity, von, zu, an, aus, vor or in are used instead of the gen.

[a] To express the MATERIAL of which a thing is made: ein Becher von Silber, a cup of silver; ein Tisch aus Marmor, a table of marble. For which may be said: ein silberner Becher, ein marmorner Tisch. (See list of pref. and aff. en and ern.)

[b] To determine the BIRTH, COUNTRY, RANK, RELIGION, OF POSSESSION of property, lands, OF TITLES of lands:—

Ein Russe von Geburt, a Russian by birth
Ein Mann von altem Adel, a man of old nobility
Ein Graf aus Paris, a Count from Paris
Der Graf von Paris, the Count of Paris
Von Religion ein Mahometaner, a Mahometan by religion
Der König von Frankreich, the King of France
Der Herzog von Norfolk, the Duke of Norfolk.

[c] To determine AGE, SIZE, WEIGHT, MEASURE, WORTH, OF CONTENTS.

Ein Kind von drei Monaten, an infant three months old
Ein Thurm von 50 Fuß Höhe, a tower 50 feet high
Ein Schiff von 1000 Tonnen, a ship of 1000 tons
Eine Fregatte von 60 Kanonen, a frigate of 60 guns
Ein Ochse von 40 Stein, an ox of 40 stone
Ein Mann von Gelehrsamkeit, a man of learning
——— von Verdienst, von Ehre, a man of merit, of honor
Schillers Lied von der Glocke, Schiller's song of the Bell.

[d] WHEN THE PARTS ARE SEPARATED FROM THE WHOLE:

Die Blüthen von dem Baume, the blossoms of the tree
Ein Stück von dem Braten, a piece of the roast meat.

[e] To distinguish the author of a thing, or the object of a representation from its possessor :—

Klopstocks Virgil, the Virgil belonging to Klopstock
Der Messias von Klopstock, the Messia by Klopstock
Ein Bildniß Raphaels, a picture in possession of Raphael
Ein Bildniß von R., a picture by R.

[f] In phrases as the following :—

Die Soldaten in dieser Stadt, the soldiers (quartered) in this town; distinguished from die Soldaten dieser Stadt, of (belonging to) this town.
Ein Lehrer an dieser Schule, a master (belonging) to this school
For dieser Schule; which would imply that he is the only master
Der Herr vom Hause, the tenant of the house
Distinguished from Herr des Hauses, owner of the house
Die Liebe zu Gott, the love towards God
Die Furcht zu sterben, the fear of death
Aus Begierde anzuhäufen, from a desire of accumulating
Gewöhnung zur Arbeit, habit of labor
Abscheu vor dem Müssiggange, horror of idleness
Nacheiferung in Tugenden, emulation of virtues.

127. To, before nouns of relationship, &c. is rendered by the gen.

Ein Freund des Königs, a friend to (of) the King

128. Of, between substs. of MEASURE and QUANTITY and those of substance and individuals, often also after voll, full, is omitted :

Ein Glas Wasser, a glass of water
Ein Regiment Soldaten, a regiment of soldiers
Ein Schiff voll Matrosen, a ship full of sailors.

129. When the last word is preceded by an adjective or pronoun it is in the gen.—

Ein Glas guten or gutes Wassers, a glass of good water
Ein Regiment dieser Soldaten, a regiment of these soldiers

130. Often voll takes the addition er for of, without reference to the gend. or numb. of the substs.: voller Lärm, full of noise

131. When several substs. are placed before one by which they are governed, the first only is put in the gen.—

Des Herzogs von York Andenken, the duke of York's memory.

132. The proper names are usually placed before their governing subst., when they are not preceded by an adj., and in this case the christian names or titles are undeclined :—

Kaiser Josephs Leben, the Emperor Joseph's life
Christian Friedrich von Kleists Gedichte, the poems of C. F. von Kleist
Doctor Martin Luthers Schriften, the writings of Dr. M. Luther.

133. If the name preceded by an adj. or title is placed AFTER the governing noun, it remains undeclined :—

Die Thaten des Königs Friedrich, the deeds of King Frederic
Die Werke des berühmten Kant, the works of the famous Kant.

ADJECTIVES.

134. When adjs. relate to persons, the substs. Mann, Frau, &c. may be omitted, and when relating to persons or things, ONE by which they are followed in English, must be omitted:

Der Gute, the good (man)	Ein Guter, a good (man, one)
Die Gute, the good (woman)	Eine Gute, a good (woman, one)
Die Guten, the good (people, ones)	Gute, good (people, ones)
Der Bediente, the servant man	Ein Bedienter
Der Gesandte, the ambassador (sent man)	Ein Gesandter
Der Verwandte, the relation	Ein Verwandter, a relation (male)
Die Verwandte, ———	Eine Verwandte, a relation (female)
Die Verwandten, the relations (both genders)	
Alle, all (persons)	Alles, all, every thing.

135. When they are used to express the abstract quality, they are declined in the neut. sing. without any subst.

Das Erhabene und Schöne, the sublime and beautiful
Jede Sache hat ihr Gutes, there is some good in every thing.

136. Some, especially those of colors, are declined like substs. of the second declension when they signify a substance: Französisches Schwarz, French black; die Güte des Berliner Blaues, the goodness of Prussian blue.

137. Ganz, halb, viel, wenig, are usually undeclined, if they are not preceded by an art. or pron.: Ganz Spanien, all Spain; Halb Griechenland, half Greece; viel Geld, much money; wenig Papier, little paper; but das ganze Land, all the country; die halbe Provinz, half the province, &c.

138. Allerlei and allerhand are always undeclined: Allerlei Münzen, all sorts of coins.

139. In familiar conversation, adjs. are often left undeclined: schön Wetter, fine weather; for schönes.

140. When two adjs. precede a subst., it is not uncommon to suppress the declension of the first; ein schwarz- und weisser Pudel, a black and white poodle.

PRONOUNS.

141. The PERSONAL PRONOUN in the nominative case governs the verb as in English; and is not repeated if it governs several verbs in succession: Ich sah und hörte nichts, I saw and heard nothing.

142. The gen. is never used, except after certain verbs (see p. 45): Erbarme dich meiner, have pity on me; and in connection with numbers: Ihrer sechs, six of them. In other instances, OF, before the pers. pron. is rendered by von: they speak of me, sie reden von mir.

143. In addressing people, the second pers. sing. is used between near relations, intimate friends, and to confidential servants; the second pers. plur. to mankind in general, towards those who are addressed in the sing. by du, and to inferiors in the sing. as well as in the plural; the third person sing. towards servants and inferiors: Peter, bring Er mir Wasser, Peter, bring me water; Maria, hat Sie mein Feuer angezündet? Mary, have you lighted my fire? and the third person plural, in addressing superiors, or equals in a respectable rank of life: Ich habe Ihren Brief erhalten, I have receiv d

your letter. Towards very high personages, the third person plural is also used when we speak of them: Seine Majestät haben es gewollt, H. M. has wished it.

☞ For the sake of distinction, Er, Ihm, Ihn, Sein, Sie, Ihr, Ihnen, when used in addressing persons, are written and printed with a capital initial.

144. In formal language towards persons of very high rank, the expressions Hochdieselben, Höchstdieselben, Allerhöchstdieselben, are used for Sie, you.

145. The pers. pron. in the dat. with the def. art. is used instead of the possess. when speaking of any thing about the body of an individual: Er hat sich in den Finger geschnitten, he has cut his finger; Ich habe mir das Bein zerbrochen, I have broken one of my legs; der Hund hat ihm den Rock zerrissen, the dog has torn his coat.

146. Derselbe, Dieselbe, ꝛc. is used instead of er, sie, es, to avoid ambiguity: Der Offizier begegnete dem Unbekannten, und da derselbe ihm nicht ausweichen wollte, u. s. w., the officer met the stranger, and as the same (*i. e.* the stranger) would not make way for him, &c.

147. This pron. is used also to avoid the repetition of similar words: kennen Sie dieselbe, for sie, do you know her.

148. Es frequently begins the sentence for the sake of emphasis, and then corresponds with THERE. Es befanden sich viele Leute da, there were many people there.

149. This pron. is also placed at the head of phrases expressing a wish: Es lebe der König! may the king live! Es thue jeder seine Pflicht, let each do his duty.

150. 's stands frequently for es: Sagen Sie's ihm, tell it him.

151. It is contrary to the genius of the language, to use es, and even the dat. neut. when relating to a thing, after a preposition; and we say daran, darauf, daraus, dabei, ꝛc. for an, auf es, or ihm, aus, bei ihm; Ich schlug darauf, I struck on it; Er befindet sich wohl dabei, he is well off with it.

N. B. The same prepositions are also joined to wo; as woran, worauf, ꝛc., and used instead of auf was or welches, ꝛc.: Worauf verlassen Sie sich? on what do you rely?

152. The POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS are two-fold: conjunctive and absolute. The conjunctive are mein, meine, mein (second column, rule 37), and are always prefixed to substs. If placed before or after seyn, they are unde clined (see Rule 176).

153. The absolute are (1) Meiner, meine, meines, meine; (2) der, die, das meine, die meinen; (3) der, die, das meinige, die meinigen, mine, &c. (See rules 37 and 38.)

154. Of these the first is generally used after the verb seyn, in the sense of belonging to: das ist meiner, ꝛc.; the second in the familiar style and (singularly enough) in higher poetry; and the third in polished conversation, &c.

155. Die Meinigen, Deinigen, ꝛc. also signifies those belonging to me, to thee, &c. as relations, servants, soldiers or adherents of any kind: das Meinige, Deinige, ꝛc., my, thy property.

156. The conj. poss. pron. is supplied by the def. art. when there can be no doubt of the person: Ich werde es dem Vater sagen, I shall tell it my father; Stecken Sie es in die Tasche, put it in your pocket.

157. The RELATIVE PRONOUNS are (1) welcher, welche, welches, welche; (2) wer, was; (3) der, die, das. (See pp. 16 and 17.)

158. This pronoun governs the verb only in the third person; therefore

if the verb is to agree with the antecedent, whether of the first or second person, the antecedent must be repeated after the relative: du, der du alles weißt, thou who (thou) knowest every thing.

159. Der, die, das, ꝛc. is substituted for welcher, for the sake of euphony and in phrases as the foregoing, this form is particularly preferred.

160. The genitive of der, being more distinct, is preferable to that of welcher: die Leute, deren Stolz ihn empörte, the people, whose pride revolted him.

161. Wer and was are used without an antecedent, the demonstr. to which they relate being often placed after them: wer es gesehen hat, (der) glaubt es, he who has seen it, believes it, instead of derjenige glaubt es, welcher, ꝛc., or derjenige, welcher es gesehen hat, glaubt es.

162. The Interrogative Pron., besides welcher, wer and was, are also welch, welch ein, was für, and was für ein. (See pp. 16 & 17.)

163. Welcher, ꝛc. is placed before substantives and in relation to them.

164. Wer and was are used when the gender and number of the objects of inquiry are unknown:—

Wer hat es gesagt? who has said it?
Wessen Pferde sind das? whose horses are these?
Wem gaben Sie es? to whom did you give it?
Wen wollen Sie sehen? whom do you want to see?
Was hat er geschrieben? what has he written?

165. Was für means what sort of, what, and is used for substances in the singular and for individuals in the plural. For individuals in the sing. we say, was für ein, or einer.

Was für Brod ist das? what bread is that?
Was für Pferde sind das? what horses are these?
Was für ein Buch lesen Sie? what book do you read?
Ein Französisches, a French one.
Was für eines? what sort of a one?

166. Was or welch ein and was für are used in exclamation:—was für, or welch ein Mann! was für Leute!

167. Welche is commonly used for some, instead of einige or deren. Ich habe welche, I have some.

167½. The Demonstrative Pronouns are (1) dieser, diese, dieses; (2) jener, jene; (3) derjenige; (4) selbe, or selbige, derselbe, or derselbige; (5) solcher. (See pp. 16 and 17.)

168. They are conjunctive and absolute.

169. The conjunctives are dieser, jener, der, solcher.

170. The absolute, derjenige or der and derselbe. The use of the last has already been explained (see rule 146); derjenige or der is used either before a relative pronoun or genitive case, or before substantives which are so followed, and is often translated by he, she, it or they, the French celui: Derjenige (or der, pronounced with more emphasis than the article) welcher Ihnen dieses gesagt hat, he who has told you this; diejenigen Leute, welche noch daran zweifelten, those people who yet doubted it.

171. The pronominal gen. of der, viz. dessen, deren, ꝛc. is used instead of the possessive pronoun to avoid ambiguity: da er dem Knaben nicht glaubte, so fragte er dessen (for seinen) Vater, as he did not believe the boy, he asked his (*i. e.* the boy's) father.

172. This form is also used in preference to the possessive in speaking

things: die Papiere und deren (for ihr) Inhalt, the papers and their contents.

173. Deß for dessen is allowed only in higher poetry.

174. Solch PRECEDED by ein is declinable: solch ein, or ein solcher Mann.

175. When a person, poss. or demonstr. pron. precedes or follows the verb seyn, while a substantive or pronoun stands on the other side of the verb, that pronoun is undeclined:—

Es sind sie, or sie sind es, they are the people — Dieß sind die Männer, they are the men
Es ist er, or er ist es, it is he — Dieß ist der Mann, this is the man.

Die Sachen sind unser, or unser sind die Sachen, the things are ours
Sie sind mein, or mein sind sie, they are mine.

But for emphasis, we may say—Diese sind die Männer, THESE are the men.

176. Pronouns relating to persons of a different gender than that which naturally belongs to such persons, are often varied in accordance to that gender of which the subst. ought to be:—

Wie befindet sich Ihr Söhnchen? How is your little boy?
Er (not es) befindet sich besser, he is better.

THE VERB.

177. The Verb agrees with its nom. in the same manner as in English; it is, however, more frequently found in the sing. after several nouns of a similar nature: Liebe und Güte macht die Erde zum Himmel, love and goodness TURNS earth into Heaven.

USE OF TENSES.

178. The PRESENT indicates (1) actual time: Ich esse, I am eating; (2) a continuous time: Ich bin schon vierzehn Jahre in diesem Lande, I HAVE BEEN in this country fourteen years, (when Ich bin gewesen, would imply that I am there no longer); (3) eternal truths: Die Seele ist unsterblich, the soul is immortal; (4) a future, if the time be not far distant; and (5) as an occasional substitute for the historical tense.

179. The IMPERFECT is used:—(1) to denote a circumstance uncompleted during the occurrence of another: Ich aß, als er kam, I was eating, when he came; (2) circumstances completely past, on which account it may be called the historical tense: Cäsar eroberte Gallien, Cæsar conquered Gall.

180. The PERFECT INDEFINITE, or compound of the pres., is used to express past circumstances without reference to time: Ich habe ihn gesehen, I saw him.

181. This tense is used instead of the imperfect if we speak of events recently past, of which we have not been eye-witnesses: Gestern ist ein Kind ertrunken, yesterday a child was drowned; Sind Sie neulich dort gewesen? were you there recently?

182. The other tenses are used nearly the same as in English; however, care must be taken not to confound shall and will, should, would, could, and might as presents or imperfects for themselves, with the same words used as signs for the fut. condit. or imp. subj.: I shall do it, may be, ich werde or soll (am or ought) es thun; I will go, ich werde or will, (wish) gehen; I would say, ich würde or wollte, (wished) sagen; he could write, er schrie-

be, or konnte or könnte schreiben, was, or might be able to write; she might find, sie fände, or mechte or möchte finden, she would be able to find.

183. The verb TO BE before a part. pres. is never used in German; and such expressions as *I am writing*, *I was writing*, must be rendered respectively by the present and imperfect of the verb to which the participle belongs: ich schreibe, ich schrieb; or ich schreibe (schrieb) eben; or ich bin (war) eben am Schreiben; I shall be writing, Ich werde (alsdann) schreiben.

184. The verb TO DO is never used as an auxiliary, and such phrases as I do (did) write, are rendered by Ich schreibe (schrieb) wirklich, or ja; the adverbs wirklich, ja, serving to give that emphasis which in English is obtained by do, did.

185. To be about is expressed by im Begriffe seyn: I am, was, about to write, Ich bin, war im Begriffe zu schreiben; I shall be about, Ich werde im Begriffe seyn.

THE MOODS.

186. The INDICATIVE is used to affirm, deny, or ask that which is, was or will be.

187. The SUBJUNCTIVE (called in German Conjunctive,) is used when the circumstance affirmed or denied is merely ordered, wished, or implied, as being within the range of possibility; whence it is most frequently found after the verbs bedingen, to make conditions; bitten, to beg; fürchten, besorgen, to apprehend; ermahnen, to exhort; rathen, to advise; scheinen, to seem; wollen, to desire; wünschen, to wish; zweifeln, to doubt; and after the conditional; as Ich würde gehen, wenn ich könnte, I would go, if I could. It is moreover used—

[*a*] When we quote the saying or opinion of others, although it may not be intended to convey a doubt of the fact: Er sagt er werde kommen, he says, he will come; sie glaubt, es sey nicht thunlich, she thinks it is not feasible.

[*b*] As an optative, a verb in the indicative being understood: der Himmel bewahre Sie, may heaven preserve you; Er thue was er wolle, let him do what he will.

[*c*] Instead of the condit. (in the imperf.): es wäre Schade, it would be a pity.

188. When that which is mentioned in the name of others would, if quoted in their own words, appear in a tense different from that of the foregoing ind., the tense of the subj. need not agree with that of the ind. thus: for er sagte, ich will kommen, he said, I will come, er sagte, er wolle (wollte,) kommen, he WILL come.

189. Daß, that and wenn, if, which frequently precede the subj., may be omitted: er sagte, er werde kommen; könnte ich, so würde ich gehen, could I &c.

190. The INFINITIVE after another verb is used either without or with zu being placed before it.

191. It is without [*a*] after können, mögen, lassen, dürfen, sollen, wollen, müssen, werden in the fut. and condit.; heissen, to bid; helfen, help; lehren, teach; lernen, learn; hören, hear; sehen, see; fühlen, feel.

[*b*] In liegen, to lie; sitzen, sit; stehen, stand; stecken, stick; hangen, hang; knien, kneel; kleben, adhere, when preceded by bleiben, to remain: Er blieb stehen, he remained to stand (standing).

[*c*] In spazieren, preceded by fahren, reiten: Ich fuhr, ritt spazieren, I took a ride or drive.

[*d*] In betteln, beg; hausiren, hawk; spazieren, preceded by gehen.

[*e*] Before schlafen, to sleep, preceded by gehen, or sich legen.

[*f*] After haben in such phrases as, Sie haben gut lachen, you may laugh indeed. (VOUS AVEZ BEAU RIRE); er hat einen Bedienten im Vorzimmer warten, he has a servant waiting in the ante-room.

[*g*] Machen, when it means to cause: Ich machte sie weinen, I made her cry.

[*h*] After thun, to do, when followed by nichts als; die Kinder thun nichts als spielen, the children do nothing but play.

[*i*] After the adjs. gut, böse, übel, schlecht: Hier ist nicht gut seyn, this place is not comfortable.

192. With zu, [*a*] when the inf. might be supplied by a phrase with the conj. daß; Wir befahlen ihm zu kommen, we ordered him to come, *i. e.* that he would come.

[*b*] After such verbs as these:—

Anfangen, to begin	Erkennen, to acknowledge	Haben, to have
Aufhören, to cease	Erlauben, to allow	Seyn, to be
Befehlen, to command	Ermangeln, to fail	Scheinen, to appear
Behaupten, to assert	Erwarten, to expect	Verlangen, to desire
Bekennen, to confess	Fürchten, to fear	Wissen, to know
Drohen, to threaten	Gestatten, to permit	Wünschen, to wish.
Erhalten, to receive		

[*c*] After substs. which in English are followed by of or to: der Ruf ein ehrlicher Mann zu seyn, the reputation of being an honest man; Lust zu reisen, a desire to travel (of travelling.)

[*d*] After adjs.: Glücklich es zu hören, happy to hear it.

[*e*] After the preps. anstatt or statt, ohne and um, which last is introduced whenever a purpose is expressed by the inf.: Ich that dies, um ihn zu prüfen, I did it for the purpose of trying him.

193. The English frequently use the inf. on the questions when, where, how, what, which, &c. when another mood is employed in German: Do you believe that to be true? Glauben Sie, daß dies wahr sey? I did not suspect him to be that fellow, Ich ließ es mir nicht einfallen, daß er der Kerl wäre; they do not know how to employ themselves, sie wissen nicht, wie sie sich beschäftigen sollen.

194. The English inf. past after the verb to be, is rendered by the inf. pres.: His conduct is to be praised, sein Benehmen ist zu loben.

195. Frequently the inf. past is rendered by the part. pres. as an adj., with zu: a notion highly to be censured, eine sehr zu tadelnde Meinung.

196. How, before the inf. is omitted: He does not know how to conduct himself, er weiß sich nicht zu benehmen.

THE PARTICIPLES.

197. The PART. PRESENT is used in German as an adv. or adj., and never assumes the verbal power: Das Kind kam weinend, the child came weeping; das weinende Kind.

☞ The English part. pres. after the verb TO BE in a verbal capacity must be translated into a pres. imperf. or fut. (See page 40, rule 183.)

198. When used in a subordinate clause of a sentence, assigning the cause of the circumstance expressed in the principal verb, it must be rendered by a pres. or preterito, preceded by a conjunction:—standing at the window, I can see him, da ich an dem Fenster stehe, so kann ich ihn sehen; standing at the window, I could, &c. da ich an dem Fenster stand; Having stood there, I saw it, da ich da gestanden habe, so habe ich es gesehen;

having seen it, I was called as a witness, da ich es gesehen hatte, so wurde ich als Zeuge gerufen.

199. When used as an adj. it governs the case of a verb from which it is derived: das mir drohende Ungewitter, the thunderstorm which threatens (or threatened) me; das sich verziehende Ungewitter, the (itself) dispersing storm.

☞ It is also used instead of the inf. (See rule 195.)

200. It is used as a subst., the words, Mensch, Mann, Frau, &c., being understood: der Denkende, he who thinks, the thinker—but never as an abstract noun; the inf. being employed instead: The reading, das Lesen. (See substs. neut. page 8.)

201. The Participle Past, unless used in the formation of the preterite tenses, is either an adv. or adj.; but there are several which either from their nature do not admit of the degrees of comparison, or make them with mehr and am meisten, an observation which also applies to the part. pres.

202. It is often used instead of the second person of the imperative; Kutscher! zugefahren, coachman! drive on.

203. After the verb Kommen, the part. past. of verbs of motion, and perhaps a few others, is used instead of the part. pres.: Der Bote kömmt gelaufen, for laufend, the messenger comes running.

204. Also with haben, wissen and wollen, instead of the inf. Ich wollte Sie ersucht haben, I would have you requested, for Ich wollte Sie ersuchen.—Both these forms of the part. are however not recommended for imitation.

MISCELLANEOUS REMARKS ON THE VERB.

205. The auxiliary-verb relating to several participles, is mentioned only once: Er hat das Buch geschrieben, gedruckt und herausgegeben, he has written, printed and published the book.

206. If the auxiliary is to be moved to the end of a member of a sentence, especially if the next number begin with the same word, it is often omitted: Sobald er mich gesehen (hat), hat er mich angeredet, as soon as he has seen me, he has addressed me.

207. It must be borne in mind that dürfen, können, mögen, müssen, sollen, wollen, (see irreg. verbs,) have a part. past in German, and are conjugated in their compound tenses like other verbs: Er hat gesollt, aber hat nicht gewollt. It is however to be observed that when an inf. is expressed with any of these verbs, they change the part. into an inf.: er hat es thun sollen, wollen, können, &c., he has ought, would, could do it, *i. e.* he ought, would, could have done it.

☞ The verbs heissen, to bid; helfen, to help; lehren, to teach; lernen, to learn; hören, to hear; sehen, to see; have the same peculiarity.

208. To like is expressed by lieben, but more generally by gern haben, gern essen, to like (to eat); gern trinken, to like (to drink): Ich esse gern Aepfel, I like apples; mein Bruder ißt lieber Kirschen, my brother prefers cherries; seine Kinder essen am liebsten Birnen, his children are fondest of pears.

209. Lassen is employed like faire in French, for to cause, or occasion with the second verb in the inf. pres.: —

Ich lasse mir einen Rock machen, I have a coat making for myself;
Er läßt sich ein Haus bauen, He has a house building for himself;
Haben Sie den Arzt rufen lassen, (for gelassen) Have you sent (caused to send) for the physician.

THE GOVERNMENT OF CASES.

THE NOMINATIVE.

210. The nom. is required :—

[a] As the subject of every verb.

[b] As the object of the following :—seyn, werden, heissen, (to be called), bleiben, dünken, scheinen, to seem : Er scheint mir ein ehrlicher Mann, he seems to me an honest man.

211. This case is also used after als or wie following a neut. verb : —

Er starb als ein Held, he died as a hero, *i. e.* being one

Er starb wie ein Held, he died like a hero, *i. e.* as heroes die.

THE GENITIVE.

212. This case is governed [a] by substs. (see rule 125, page 35) ; [b] by adjs. ; [c] by verbs ; [d] by prepos. (See page 32.)

213. It is required by adjectives which admit of the question whose or of what, (wessen) as des Geldes bedürftig, in want of money :—

Bedürftig	Habhaft	Theilhaft	unwürdig
befliessen	Kundig	Ueberdrüssig	Verblichen
befugt	Los	uneingedenk	verdächtig
benöthigt	Mächtig	unfähig	verlustig
bewußt	müde	ungewiß	verwiesen
Eingedenk	Quitt	ungewohnt	voll
Fähig	Satt	unkundig	Werth
froh	schuldig	unwerth	würdig.

214. Angeklagt, and all participles formed from verbs governing the gen.

215. The following are the verbs which govern it : Ich achte des Dinges nicht, I do not mind the thing.

Achten, (or with the accusative)	geschweigen
Bedürfen, ditto	Harren, (or with auf)
brauchen, ditto	Lachen, (or with über)
Denken, } (or with an)	Mißbrauchen, (or with the acc.)
Gedenken, } (or with an)	Pflegen, ditto
Entbehren, (or with the acc.)	Schonen, ditto
enthalten	Spotten, (or with über)
ermangeln	Verfehlen, (or with the acc.)
erwähnen	Vergessen, ditto
erwehren (sich)	Wahrnehmen, ditto
Gebrauchen, (or with the acc.)	Warten, ditto.
geniessen, ditto	

Leben, sterben and seyn, (with Willens, der Meinung, &c.) also occasionally govern this case.

216. Some verbs govern the person in the accusative and the thing in the genitive ; the latter on the question OF WHAT ? Er hat ihn eines Verbrechens angeklagt, he has accused him of a crime. Such are :—

Anklagen	bezüchtigen	entledigen	überzeugen
Belehren	Entladen	entsetzen, to dismiss	Verweisen
berauben	entlasten	Ueberführen	versichern
beschuldigen	entlassen	überheben	Würdigen.

217. Most reflective verbs having the reflective pron. in the acc. require the person or thing in the gen.: Er bediente sich seiner und seines Einflusses, he made use of him and of his influence.

Bedienen	enthalten	erwehren
befleissigen	entsinnen	Freuen, (also with über)
begeben, (renounce)	entschlagen	Getrösten
bemächtigen	entbrechen	Rühmen
bemeistern	entübrigen	Schämen
bescheiden	entwöhnen	Ueberführen
besinnen	erbarmen, (also with über)	Versehen
Entäussern	erinnern, also with an)	Weigern.

THE DATIVE.

218. This case is governed [a] by adjs.; [b] by verbs; [c] by preps. (See pp. 32 and 33.)

219. The following are the adjs. which require the subst. they govern in this case; they all admit of the questions, to whom or to what? Er ist mir geneigt, he is kind to me.

Abgeneigt	einträglich	Möglich	unerträglich
abhold	entbehrlich	Nachtheilig	unvergeßlich
abtrünnig	ergeben	nahe	unverhofft
ähnlich	erinnerlich	nöthig	unwiderstehlich
angeboren	erwünscht	nothwendig	unzeitig
angeerbt	erwartet	nützlich	Verantwortlich
angehörig	Gebührlich	Peinlich	verbindlich
angelegen	gedeihlich	Recht	verbunden
angemessen	gehorsam	Schädlich	verdächtig
angenehm	geläufig	schändlich	verderblich
angestammt	gelegen	schätzbar	verdrießlich
anhängig	gemäß	scheinbar	verhaßt
anständig	gemein	schimpflich	verständlich
anstößig	gemessen	schmeichelhaft	verwandt
ärgerlich	geneigt	schmerzhaft	verwehrt
Bange	geständig	schrecklich	vortheilhaft
bedenklich	getreu	schuldig	Werth
begreiflich	gewachsen	schwindlich	widerlich
behaglich	gewogen	Treu	widerspenstig
behülflich	geziemend	treulos	widerwärtig
beliebig	gleich	tröstlich	widrig
bewußt	gleichgültig	trüglich	willkommen
beifällig	gnädig	Uebel	wohl
Dankbar	günstig	überflüssig	zugänglich
dienlich	Heilsam	übrig	zugedacht
dienstbar	hinderlich	überlegen	zugehörig
Eigen	hold	unausstehlich	zugethan
eigenthümlich	Lästig	unbeschadet	zuständig
einleuchtend	lieb	unbewußt	zuträglich.

220. Also any of these used with un.

221. Also many adjs. with the affixes bar and werth: Er ist mir dankbar, bemerkenswerth, he is grateful, remarkable to me.

222. Also those preceded by zu: Das Haus ist Ihnen zu klein, the house is too small for you.

223. Also participles formed from verbs governing this case.

☞ In many instances für with the acc. may be used instead of the dat.: das ist mir (or für mich) bequem, that is convenient to me.

224. After active verbs the person (and occasionally the thing) to whose advantage or disadvantage the action tends, is put in the dat.: Er gab das Buch meinem Bruder, aber diesem ist es gestohlen worden, he gave the book to my brother, but the latter has been robbed of it.

☞ In such verbs the dat. must be used, although the acc. should be wanting: Er hat mir geschrieben, he has written to me.

225. Many intransitive verbs require the person in the dative.—Such are:—

Abhelfen	drohen	nachgehen	Wahrsagen
abrathen	Einstehen	nachsehen	weichen
afterreden	Fluchen	nachstellen	widersprechen
auflauern	folgen	nützen	widerstehen
aufpassen	Gehorchen	Pochen	willfahren
aufwarten	Helfen	Schaden	winken
aushelfen	huldigen	schmeicheln	wohlwollen
ausweichen	Lächeln	steuern	Zuhören
Begegnen	leuchten	Trauen	zurufen
beipflichten	lohnen	trotzen	zusehen
beistehen	Nachahmen	Vorarbeiten	zutrinken
beistimmen	nachdenken	vorbeugen	zuvorkommen
Danken	nacheifern	vorleuchten	zuwinken.
dienen			

And others having the prefixes, ab, an, auf, bei, ein, entgegen, nach, unter, vor, wider, and zu.

226. All these verbs may be turned into the passive impers. with or without a nom. case: Der Sache ist abgeholfen worden, the thing has been remedied; Es wurde mir davon abgerathen, I was dissuaded from it.

227. The following intransitives require the dative, but cannot take the passive form—

Angehören	entkommen	Gefallen	Obliegen
anhangen	entlaufen	gehören	Passen
anstehen	entsagen	genügen	Scheinen
auffallen	entsprechen	gleichen	seyn
aufstossen	entspringen	glücken	Verunglücken
ähneln	entstehen	Kosten, (to create expense)	vorkommen
Beifallen	entwachsen		Werden
beikommen	entweichen	Mangeln 66 Int.	widerfahren
bleiben	entwischen	mißfallen	Zufallen
Einfallen	erscheinen	mißglücken	zufliessen
entfahren	Fehlen	mißlingen	zugehören
entfallen	fehlschlagen	Nacharten	zustossen, &c.
entgehen			

228. The following reflective verbs also govern the dative of the person: anmassen, einbilden, vornehmen, ausbedingen, getrauen, vorstellen: Ich stelle mir vor, I imagine.

229. Impersonal verbs, purely intransitive, likewise require this case

which, when placed before the verb, renders es superfluous: Es beliebt mir, or mir beliebt, I please; es ist mir warm, or mir ist warm, I am hot.

Es ahnet	Es Gebricht	Es kostet, (also with the acc.)	Es schwebt vor Augen
— Begegnet	— gebührt	— Läßt, (suits)	— sitzt im Kopfe
— beliebt	— geht gut, ꝛc.	— leuchtet in die Augen	— steckt
— behagt	— gehört	— leuchtet ein	— steht frei
— bekömmt	— gelingt	— liegt (depends)	— steht an
— Dauert(lasts)	— genügt	— Mangelt	— stößt auf
— däucht (also with the acc.)	— geräth	— mißfällt	— Thut wohl
— Eignet	— gereicht	— Schadet	— träumt
— ekelt	— geziemt	— schaudert	— verschlägt
— entfällt	— glückt	— scheint(seems)	— Währt
— Fällt, leicht, schwer, ꝛc.	— grauft	— schlägt ein	— widersteht
— fällt auf	— gräuelt	— —— fehl	— wird leicht, ꝛc.
— fällt ein, (occurs)	— Hangt	— schwindelt	— wurmt im Kopfe
— fehlt	— ist warm, ꝛc.	— schimmert vor den Augen	— ziemt.
	— Kömmt gelegen, zu Statten	— schmeckt	
	— kömmt an		

230. Often für with the acc. is used instead of the dative: keine Blumen blühen für ihn, (instead of ihm,) no flowers bloom for him.

231. The dat. is used instead of the poss. pron.: Es schwebt mir vor den Augen, instead of vor meinen Augen, it hovers before my sight (see rule 145.)

232. It is also employed as a pleonasm in the familiar style: das war dir eine Lust! that was a pleasure indeed!

THE ACCUSATIVE.

233. This case is governed [a] by adjs.; [b] by verbs: [c] by prepos. (See pp. 32 and 33.)

234. ADJECTIVES require this case, if they refer to MEASURE, WEIGHT, AGE, TIME, or WORTH; and on the questions HOW, HOW LONG, BROAD, DEEP, HEAVY, OLD, MUCH? &c. Es ist einen Thaler werth, it is worth a dollar. They are: Alt, breit, dick, groß, hoch, lang, reich, schwer, weit, werth.

235. The VERB requires the acc. on the question WHOM? or WHAT? and indicates the immediate object of the action, whether it be a person or a thing; consequently all active verbs, and neuter, when used actively: Er liebt ihn, he loves him; er geht einen Gang, he goes (takes) a walk.

236. To this class also belong all reflective and impersonal verbs not previously enumerated: Ich freue mich deines Glückes, I rejoice (myself) at your happiness; Es friert mich, or mich friert, I am cold.

237. Substantives expressing time are in the acc. on the questions WHEN? HOW LONG? HOW OLD? HOW LARGE? HOW HIGH? HOW MUCH? Sie lieset den ganzen Tag, she reads the whole day.

☞ The questions, at what TIME OF DAY? HOW OFTEN? require the genitive. (see p. 30) except Woche, which is always in the acc. zwei Mal die Woche, twice a week.

238. The verbs nennen, heissen, (to be called,) schelten, schimpfen, (to call names,) taufen, (to give a name in baptism,) require two accusatives: Ich nannte ihn einen Thoren, I called him a simpleton.

☞ In the passive voice, both these accusatives are turned into the nom.: Er wurde von mir ein Thor genannt.

239. Some of the interjections such as ach! O! are occasionally followed

by the gen. or acc., no doubt in consequence of some word formerly used with the interj. but now omitted. Weh and wohl, when used as interjs. take the dative case, which they also do as adjs., and we say wohl, weh mir! as we say, mir ist wohl, or weh.

ARRANGEMENT OF WORDS IN SENTENCES.

PLACE OF THE NOMINATIVE.

240. The regular place of the nominative is in affirmative and negative sentences, BEFORE the verb, and in interrogative and inter. negat. sentences, AFTER it: Ich habe es gesehen, I have seen it; ich habe es nicht gesehen; habe ich es gesehen? habe ich es nicht gesehen?

241. In the regular construction, the complement or adj. joined to a subject by means of the verb to be—all the cases governed by the verb—the adverbs—participles and infinitives—the subordinate members serving to express time or other circumstances—in short, every thing directly or indirectly dependent on the verb, is placed after it.

242. It is however permitted to place any of these at the head of a sentence, for the sake of emphasis or euphony; but then it becomes compulsory to place the nom. after the verb.

Examples of—

REGULAR CONSTRUCTION:	TRANSPOSITION:
Der Thurm ist hoch, the tower is high,	hoch ist der Thurm.
Das Geld ist mein, the money is mine,	mein ist das Geld.
Er lobt ihn, he praises him,	ihn lobt er.
Wir gaben es ihm, we gave it to him,	ihm gaben wir es.
Ihr sprecht von uns, you speak of us,	von uns sprechet ihr.
Sie gingen eilig, they went hastily,	eilig gingen sie.
Er war einen Tag hier, he was here a day,	einen Tag war er hier.
Sie sind angekommen, they are arrived,	angekommen sind sie.
Sie können es nicht wissen, you cannot know it,	wissen können Sie es nicht.
Sie sagte es schluchzend, she said it sobbing,	schluchzend sagte sie es.
Ich glaube es, da ich muß, I believe it, since I must,	da ich muß, glaube ich es.
Ihr Vater sagte, thun sie es, her father said, do it.	thun sie es, sagte ihr Vater.
Sie haben es also nicht gethan, you have then not done it,	also haben Sie es nicht gethan.

243. All the adverbs used as conjunctions have the power of throwing the nom. behind the verb. like also, exc.: auch, doch, entweder, zwar, with which the nom. is only transposed when emphasis is intended.

Auch ich habe ihn gekannt, I too have known him
Auch habe ich ihn gekannt, I have known him too.

244. If wenn is omitted the deficiency is indicated (as in English with the omission of if,) by the nom. being placed after the verb. (See rule 189.)

245. If the nom. moved after the verb, consists of one substantive or more, the dative or accusative goes sometimes before it, if either should be a pron.:

Mir sagte es Ihr Vater nicht, to me your father did not tell it.

OF THE VERB.

246. The general position of the verb with respect to the nom. has just been stated; yet frequently it is moved entirely to the end of a sentence, or, at least, after all the words which are immediately dependent on it.

247. This removal takes place, whenever the sentence begins with a word of a relative power.—Such are—

[a] The relative pron.: Der Mann, welcher diesen Morgen hier gewesen ist, the man who was here this morning.

[b] The relative advs. such as daher, darum, &c.

[c] The interrogative prons. or advs. on their assuming a relative power: Lassen Sie mich wissen, wer der Mann war, wo er sich aufhält, womit er sich beschäftigt, weßwegen er hierher gekommen ist, was er Ihnen gesagt hat, und wann er wieder zu kommen gedenkt, let me know, who the man is, where he resides, with what he employs himself, what he has told you, and when he intends to return.

[d] The following conjunctions—

Als	daß	je, before adjs.	seitdem
Bevor	ehe	nachdem	so, (if) & its comp
bis	Falls	nun, (since)	während
da	im Falle	ob, & its compounds	weil
dafern	gleichwie		wenn, & its comp.
damit, (in order that)	indem	seit	wie, ditto.

Als ich den Kaufman, welcher Ihnen das Geld schuldig ist, zum letzten Mal sah, the last time, when I saw the merchant who owes you the money.

248. These rules apply to the simple tenses of both the ind. and subj.

249. In the comp. tenses the auxiliary verb is subject to the same rules, but the inf. and part. (unless placed at the head of a sentence,) must go last. (see Verbs.)

250. If there be an inf. and a part., the inf. as the governing word, goes last, (see the same.)

251. If there be two infinitives, the governing one is placed last: Sie werden sie nicht leicht von der Güte Ihrer Absichten überzeugen können, you will not easily be able to convince them of the goodness of your intentions.

252. The imperative always precedes the nom.: Thun Sie es bald, do it soon.

THE GENITIVE, DATIVE AND ACCUSATIVE.

253. The regular place of these cases is after the verb (comp. with rule 241 and 242).

254. If two of these occur together, the acc. generally precedes the gen. and the dat. the acc.:—

Er hat ihn seines Amtes entsetzt, he has deposed him of his office
Erzählen Sie meinem Vater den Vorfall, tell the occurrence to my father.

255. If the acc. however be a pron., and the dat. a subst. or even a pron. of more weight in the pronunciation, or if it be desired to give emphasis to the acc., this case is placed first:—

Er erzählt es meinem Oheim, he tells it to my uncle
Soll ich es Ihnen erzählen, shall I tell it you?

☞ For the position of the gen. with respect to substs. see Rule 28, and the following.

256. Cases governed by prepositions are usually placed after the other cases: Er theilte uns jene Nachricht von Paris aus mit, he communicated this intelligence to us from (out of) Paris.

257. The vocative may be placed either before or after the verb.

ADJECTIVES.

258. The position of the adjective is the same as in English, except that it is placed after the case it may happen to govern: Wir finden ihn zu jedem Geschäfte untauglich, we find him unfit for every business; sie schienen sich keines Vergehens bewußt gewesen zu seyn, they seemed not to be conscious of any crime.

259. The position of the personal pronoun has been explained; that of the others is the same as in English, except that the demonstrat. is occasionally placed before the possess.: dieser Ihr Wunsch, this wish of yours.

ADVERBS.

260. Adverbs cannot, as in English, be placed between the nom. and the verb, unless the latter happen to be moved to the end of the sentence:—

Wir sehen ihn oft, we often see him
Da wir ihn oft sehen, as we often see him.

261. Its usual place, when the verb governs but one case, is after that case; and if two, it is between them.

Ich werde ihm morgen schreiben, I shall write to him to morrow
Er ging ihm geschwind entgegen, he went to meet him quickly
Ich schrieb ihm gestern einen Brief, I wrote him a letter yesterday
Ich habe ihm gestern einen Brief geschrieben, I have written, &c.

262. If the verb governs a preposition with a noun, the adverb is placed between the verb and the preposition.

Er ging geschwind zu ihm, he went quickly to him.

263. Frequently the place of the adverb is of no importance, and we may say for instance, er händigte schnell ihm das Buch ein, or ihm schnell das Buch ein, or ihm das Buch schnell ein, he quickly handed him the book.

264. Often, however, the position of the adv. requires great circumspection, although it cannot otherwise be determined by rules, except that the adverb should generally stand before the word it determines, as may be seen in the following phrases:—

Sie haben beständig des Sonntags Gesellschaft, they have constantly company on Sundays
Sie haben des Sonntags beständig Gesellschaft, they have constant company on Sundays
Er fand mühsam den Weg, he found the way with difficulty
Er fand den Weg mühsam, he found the way difficult
Ich traf ihn glücklich zu Hause, I found him happily at home
Ich traf ihn zu Hause glücklich, I found him happy at home
Ich muß ihm diesen Abend nothwendig schreiben, I must necessarily write to him this evening
Ich muß ihm nothwendig diesen Abend, ꝛc. I must necessarily this evening, &c.
Ich muß nothwendig ihm, ꝛc. I must necessarily write TO HIM, &c.

265. Nicht, if the negative regards the whole sentence, is mostly placed after all the cases governed by a verb, and in comp. tenses immediately before the part. or inf.

Wir gaben ihm das Buch nicht, we did not give him the book
Wir haben es ihm nicht gegeben, we have not given it to him.

266. If the negation relates to any part of the sentence, nicht is placed before that part:—

Wir gaben nicht ihm das Buch, we did not give the book TO HIM
Wir gaben ihm nicht das Buch, sondern das Papier, we did not give him THE BOOK, but the paper
Sie schreiben oft nicht gut, you do not frequently write well
Sie schreiben nicht oft gut, it is not often you write well.

267. Genug, enough, is, as in English, placed after the word to which it relates.

268. Adverbs are always placed after the substantives to which they relate:

Der Weg rechts, the way to the right
Das Leben jenseits, the life beyond (the grave.)

269. As many adverbs are also used as adjs., care must be taken not to decline a word of quality when placed before adjs. adverbially:

Es ist ein ausserordentliches Wetter, it is an extraordinary weather
Es ist ausserordentlich schlechtes Wetter, it is an extraordinarily bad weather.

MISCELLANEOUS ADDENDA.

270. Collective substs. in the sing. can never govern the verb or pron. in the plur. as is often the case in English:

Das Volk ist glücklich,	Die Völker sind glücklich,
The people (nation) is happy.	The people (nations) are happy.

Es ist immer glücklich gewesen, It has (they have) always been happy.

271. SOME or ANY in the sense of one kind or another, is rendered by irgend ein, ꝛc.

Kennen sie irgend einen guten Arzt? Do you know some good Physician?

272. Der Gleiche, the equal, is always in the gen. when joined to a poss. pron.

Halte dich an deines Gleichen, keep to your equals.

273. Wohl, doch and ja often appear as pleonasms.—39, Int.

274. All substs., and words used as substs., are written and printed with a capital initial.

275. Lang, when placed after a subst. means during.

Ein Jahr lang, during a year, a whole year.

276. In the middle of, is expressed by mitten auf, mitten in, or mitten unter.

Mitten auf dem Felde und mitten unter den Feinden,
In the middle of the field and in the midst of the enemies.
Der Baum steht mitten in dem Garten
The tree stands in the middle of the garden.

277. When the first member of a sentence begins with such a word as als, da, wenn, &c., the subsequent member generally begins with so:—

Da ich sehr müde war, so ging ich sogleich zu Bette,
As I was very tired, I went immediately to bed.

278. The gen. as well as the acc. are sometimes used as absolute cases, particularly in the elevated style, instead of placing a prep. before the subst.:—

Eiligen Schrittes, for mit eiligem Schritte, with a hasty stride.
Hände und Herz zu Gott erhoben, with heart and hands raised to God.

279. Aber, but, may be placed either at the beginning of a sentence, or after several other words, without either influencing the position or sense of any part of it.—After a negation, BUT is generally rendered by sondern.

280. Wenn or ob, with auch, gleich, schon, wohl, signify ALTHOUGH, and are generally separated by the nom.:—

Wenn ich auch keine Erlaubniß erhalten hätte,
Although I should have received no permission.

281. Gar, before a negative, implies a total exclusion: gar nicht, not at all; gar nichts, nothing at all; in general it strengthens the meaning of the word to which it is added, 81, Int.

282. A member of a sentence cannot in German be properly made the object of a verb; wherefore a fictitious case is mostly introduced either in the shape of a pron. or compound preposition:—

Ich weiß es, daß er Recht hat, I know he is right.
Wir zweifelten nicht daran, daß er Unrecht hatte,
We did not doubt of his being in the wrong.

N. B. Es, in the first sentence, might be dispensed with; but daran, in the second, is absolutely required; as we say, an etwas zweifeln, to doubt of something.

283. The verbs ernennen, to nominate; machen, to make; werden, to become; and others implying change in the subject, are followed by zu:—

Der König ernannte ihn zum Gesandten,
The king appointed him as an ambassador.

284. Werden, in the imperf., besides wurde, wurdest, wurde, makes also ward, wardst, ward, which is most usual in the passive voice.

285. The relative pron. is sometimes omitted in English, but must always be expressed in German:—

Das Schauspiel, welches Sie sahen, war eines von Shakspeare,
The play you saw was one of Shakspeare's.

286. Wer or was, followed by auch, means whoever or whatever, and are usually separated:—

Wer er auch sey, und was er auch thue,
Whoever he may be, and whatever he may do.

287. According to rule 189, the English part. pres. must be turned into the pres. or imperf., preceded by a conjunction.—The most usual of these are als, da, wenn, which are also often translated by when or as; but als implies something contemporaneous, when the circumstance occurred but once; wenn, a similar thing, when the circumstance is habitual; and da, when the circumstance stated under it, is the CAUSE of the one with which that circumstance is connected:—

Als wir in die Stadt kamen, regnete es,
When we came (or coming) to town, it rained;
Wenn wir in die Stadt kommen, regnet es immer,
When we come to town, it always rains;
Da es regnete, blieben wir zu Hause,
As it rained, we stayed at home.

288. Or after ein, or any other number, may be rendered by the gen. or

by von or unter with the dat.; as, one of them, einer derselben, einer von ihnen, einer unter ihnen.

289. Of mine, of thine, &c., is rendered by the gen. or von, thus:—

He is no friend of mine, Er ist keiner von meinen Freunden, or meiner Freunde.

290. The double gen. sometimes used in English to express the idea of one or several among many, is rendered by the following form:—

Some farmers of the earl's, Einige von des Grafen Pächtern.

291. So.. als, (and sometimes wie,) are used for the comparative of equality:—

Einer ist so reich als (or wie) der andere, one is as rich as the other.

292. No, not any, and none, are rendered by kein, keiner, &c.

293. Nicht is often found in German where in English it would appear as a pleonasm:

Es ist mehr als ein Monat seitdem er nicht geschrieben hat,
It is more than a month since he has (not) written;
Wie oft habe ichs Ihnen nicht erzählt!
How often have I (not) been relating it to you!

ON THE FORMATION OF WORDS.

There are very few words in the German language which can be considered as primitive; the majority of monosyllables even being evidently of a derivative kind. Those of more than one syllable are all either compound or derivatives. The number of monosyllabic words cannot be increased, except by the admission of terms from the provincial and sister-dialects. But that of the polysyllables, although there be some limit in the formation of derivatives, may be endlessly augmented by compositions of various kinds.

The general rule respecting the making of compound words is to place the defining term before the defined. Yet as this process requires an intimate knowledge of the language and its analogies, which cannot be acquired except by very extensive reading, it has not been thought advisable to add any special rules on this subject; since it is presumed that a student will not attempt to make new words before he has ascertained that there are none in use capable of expressing his ideas; and then he will be able to study native grammarians. Nor is the following dictionary of prefixes and affixes intended as a guide for creating words, but rather as a help to understand those in existence, many of which are not met with even in the most copious dictionaries. The learner will however observe that many of these particles are of so obscure an origin, and are applied in such a variety of senses, that there cannot always be fixed rules respecting their meaning. In such cases he must content himself with taking the words as he finds them, and without regard to their composition, learn to employ them in the sense dictated by custom.

A

DICTIONARY

OF

PREFIXES AND AFFIXES

ALPHABETICALLY ARRANGED.

Ab, (pref. sep.) off, away, (Lat. *de*, *ex*, *ab*, *re*,) implies removal, liberation, weakness or unpleasantness: abreisen, to depart; abnehmen, to take off, to decline; Abscheu, horror.

aber, (pref.) found only in Aberglaube, prejudice, and its derivatives; Aberwitz, madness; and aberwitzig, mad; seems to stand for after in the sense of false.

after, (pref. insep.) 1—after, (*post*, *retro*,) Aftergeburt, afterbirth; afterreden, to backbite, to speak BEHIND a person; 2—false: Afterkönig, pretended, *pseudo* king.

al, (aff.) in words derived from the Lat. in *ale*, *alis*, *ile*.
☞ The plur. of such words is often made in alien: Regal, Regalien.

all, (pref. insep. and adj.) all, (Lat. *omni*) Allmacht, omnipotence.

an, (prep., pref. separ. in verbs,) near, at, close to, (Lat. *ad*,) is the opposite of ab, and implies approach, attachment, success, agreeableness: annähern, to approach; anhangen, to be attached; anfangen, to begin; angenehm, agreeable.

an, termin. of words from the Lat. in *anus*: Capellan, chaplain.

aner, ——— ——— ——— ———: Primaner, one of the first class.

ant, (pref.) related to ent and emp; only found in Antlitz, countenance; and Antwort, antworten, answer.

ant, termin. of words from the Lat. in *ans-antis*: Elephant.

anz, termin. of words from the Lat. in *ancia*: Observanz.

ar, ——— ——— ——— ——— *ar*, *are*, *aris*, *arius*, and *arium*: Altar, Singular, Inventar, Notar.

ar, (pref.) related to ur, signifying tendency, accomplishment, result: Arbeit, labour.

artig, (aff. adv.) from Art, kind, synonimous with icht: thonartig, clayey.

ast, termin. of Lat. or Gr. words in *astes*: Dynast.

at, ——— Lat. words, *ates*, *atum*, *atus*: Magnat, Concordat, Advocat.

ät, ——— ——— ——— *as-atis*, Universität.

at, **ath**, a termin. of several substs. without a clear meaning.

auf, (pref. sep. and prep.) on, upon, up, 1—a tendency downwards upon a given point: auflegen, to lay upon; 2—a similar tendency upwards: aufsteigen, to rise; 3—for offen, open; aufmachen, to open; aufstehen, to stand open.

aus, (prep. sep.) out, out of (*ex*, *de*,) 1—to remove to the outside: auswerfen, to cast out; 2—to bring to a termination: ausmahlen, to complete a picture.

ausser, (pref.) out of, besides, (*extra*) ausserordentlich, extraordinary.

bar, (aff.) probably from the obsolete verb baren, to bear, or produce; is joined to roots of verbs and to nouns, and forms adverbs, verbs and adjs. With the addition of en, it forms verbs: offenbaren, to reveal; and with

that of keit, substs.: Ehrbarkeit, propriety. Sometimes it is translated by able, or ably: ehrbar, honourable; sometimes by full: dankbar, grateful; but in general it has the meaning of capability, worthiness, abounding with.

be, (pref. insep.) the root of bei, near; expresses 1—proximity: berufen, to call together; 2—an extension of an action over an object, (upon,) by which means neut. verbs are often made active, and a sense wherein it is also used in a few English verbs: berauben, to deprive (bereave,) from rauben, to steal; beschmieren, to besmear, from schmieren, to smear; 3—to be or bring upon: bewohnen, to inhabit; befruchten, to fructify; 4—to effect by means of a thing or quality: beleben, to animate; befreien, to liberate. 5—In common conversation, to express vexation at some offensive term: Ich will dich bejunkern, I will squire you, i. e. I will teach you to call me (or yourself) squire.—In a few verbs the e of be has been dropped: bleichen, to bleach; bleiben, to remain; bangen, to be apprehensive.

bei, bey, (pref. sep. and prep.) probably derived from be, and signifying by, near (*proximus*): beilegen, to attribute; Beistand, assistance.

ber, term. of words from the Lat. in *bra*, *bris*; Amber, October.

chen, (aff.) expressing smallness, neatness, and sometimes contempt.—N. B. If the word to which chen is to be attached ends in e, this letter is cut off: Affe, ape; Aeffchen, little ape; and if the subst. ends in ch, g, or sch, el is placed between: Buch, book; Büchelchen, little book.

d, is joined to infins. to form the part. present.

d, or de, (aff.) of many abstract substs. formed from verbs: as Jagd, chace, from jagen; Freude, joy, from freuen.

dar, (pref. sep. and adv.) there: darreichen, to present.

e, (aff.) which stands, 1—as the dat. sing. of many substs. masc. and neut.; 2—as the plur. of the 2d decl.; 3—as the mark of several cases in the decl. of adjs. and prons.; 4—as that of several persons of the verb; 5—as a euphonous addition to many monosyllabic substs. chiefly of the fem. gender; 6—as a termin. joined to collectives beginning with ge, and closing with b, d, g, s; 7—as a final of abstract and concrete nouns formed from adjs.; das Grosse, the grand; die Grösse, the grandeur; das Sauere, the acidity; die Säuere, the acid; 8—as a corruption of the Lat. termin. *is*: die Classe, the class; 9—ditto, from *us*: Narcisse, narcissus; 10—ditto, from *a*: Larve, mask, from *larva*.

ei, ey, (aff.) joined to substs. (frequently to such as end in er,) and evidently of foreign origin, (probably from the Lat. *ia*,) particularly as the accent falls upon it, which is never the case with real German terminations. It corresponds with the English term. y: Abtei, abbey; Gerberei, tannery; Schmeicheleei, flattery; particularly in words derived from the Lat. in *ia*, or the French in *ie*, (which however now more generally end in *ie*): Tyrannei, tyranny. Frequently it is translated by the term. ing: Mahlerei, painting; Gärtnerei, gardening.

ein, (pref. sep.) used for in, generally in the sense of into. (See in.)

ek, termination of words from the Lat. in *eca*: Bibliothek, library.

el, (aff.) expressing 1—a diminutive, as used in the south of Germany, and by authors in the sportive style: Mädel, schau mir ins Gesicht—Bürger; 2—in many words in general use, imparting an idea of smallness: Hügel, hill, from hoch, high, (or the old German Hoch, mountain); 3—agency instead of er (which see.) In adjs. and adverbs, its meaning is not distinguishable, and in many words it is not of German origin, being a substitute for the Lat. terminations *ela*, *ula*, *elus*, *elum*, *&c.*; also for that of *plum*: Tempel, temple, from *templum*.

eichen. (See **chen.**)

ell, term. of words from the Lat. in *ellum:* Castell, a castle.

eln, (aff.) of verbs, to which it frequently imparts a diminutive sense: lächeln, to smile, from lachen, to laugh. It also signifies pretension or imitation: andächteln, to play the devotee; and lastly repetition, in the same sense as ern: betteln, to beg, to ask repeatedly, from bitten, to request.

em, m, termin. of the dat. masc. and neut. of the first three declensions of adjs. and prons.

em, termin. of words from the Lat. in *ema:* System.

emp, (pref. insep.) related to ant and ent, and only found in empfangen, empfehlen, empfinden, and their derivatives.

en, n, (aff.) denoting 1—the declinable cases of decls. v. and VI., and the dat. plur. of all the declensions of subs.; 2—several cases in the declensions of adjs. and prons.; 3—infinitives of all verbs, as well as substs. formed from them,* the past participles of many irregular verbs, and the first and third pers. plur. of all the tenses; 4—qualities of things in adjs. formed from substs., as hänfen, hempen, from Hanf; eichen, oaken, from Eiche; kupfern, copper, from Kupfer;† 5—a termination for substs. and adjs. without a distinguishable meaning.

en, in plurals from the Lat. *æ,* exequien, from *exequiæ.*

ent, (pref. insep.) probably derived with ant, from an, in and ein, (Lat. *contra, versus, anti, inde*); it indicates 1—commencement: entbrennen, to kindle; 2—origin, production: entstehen, to arise from; 3—departure: entlaufen, to escape; 4—privation, for UN: entsiegeln, to unseal.

entgegen, (pref. sep.) expresses meeting, and is joined to verbs of motion.

ent, from the Lat. termin. *ens-entis,* and *entum:* Student, Testament.

enz, from the Lat. termin. *encia:* Conferenz.

er, (pref. insep.) signifying 1—elevation, up: erheben, for aufheben, to elevate; 2—displaying or opening: erbrechen, to break open; erzählen, to relate; 3—effecting: erbitten, to obtain by asking; 4—becoming or making: ermuntern, to become or make cheerful; 5—extension and continuation: ergiessen, to pour out; ertragen, to bear; 6—exhaustion or termination: erschöpfen, to exhaust; erschlagen, to slay.—In many verbs and their derivatives, of which the root has either been lost, or has changed its original signification, the meaning of er is not clear; an observation which is applicable to be, ent, ge, ver, &c. N. B. Both ent and er belong exclusively to verbs from which other words found with these prefixes are derived.

er, (aff.) 1—in the plur. of the 3d decl.; 2—in the decl. of prons. and adjs.; 3—in the comparison of adjs. and advs. where it is probably the term. of mehr, more; 4—to express the agency of a man: Gärtner, gardener; a sense in which it is frequently formed by the change of n of the inf.: Mahler, painter, from mahlen, to paint; 5—to point out a man belonging to a country or town: ein Londoner, a Londoner; 6—to point out a man of a certain age or condition: ein Fünfziger, a man of fifty; Bürger, citizen; 7—sometimes to signalize a male, as the counterpart of the feminine termin. e: ein Wittwer, a widower, in opposition to Wittwe, a widow; 8—in the names of some birds it seems to be the abbreviation of Aar, a large bird: Adler, eagle; 9—to express instrumentality: Bohrer, gimblet, from bohren, to pierce; 10—in some adjs. and substs. its meaning is not

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* The active power of en is very strikingly visible in the formation of verbs from substs. and adjs., and as such not quite lost in English; e. gr. schwärzen, to blacken, from schwarz, black; tödten, to deaden, kill, from todt, dead.

† Substs. ending in m or n take ern, as steinern, stone, from Stein.

evident, and it is sometimes doubtful whether it is an affix, or belongs to the root; 11—finally it is often a corruption of foreign terminations: Kaiser, emperor, from *Cæsar;* Körper, body, from *corpus;* Pharisäer, pharisee, from *pharisæus;* Theater, from *theatrum.*

ern, (aff.) composed of er and en, and uniting both meanings. 1—It is often joined to substs. instead of en, to express a quality: zinnern, made of tin, from Zinn, (see en); 2—to verbs to express effecting: räuchern, to smoke, make smoke; einschläfern, to lull to sleep; 3—to express imitation: kälbern, to behave like a calf; 4—repetition: zittern, to tremble; 5—a desire: schläfern, to be sleepy; (which are mostly impers.) 6—obscure in many adjs. and verbs.

es, s, (aff.) to mark the gen. sing., masc. and neut.

est, st, 1—the sign of the second pers. sing. of verbs; 2—of the superl. of adjs. and advs.; 3—of the ordin. numbers from 20 upwards.

et, t, 1—a verbal sign, especially of the past tenses; 2—the sign of the ordin. numbs. to 19 incl.; 3—a final of abstr. substs. formed from verbs: Macht, might, from mögen, may; 4—an intensitive in some verbs: schlachten, to slaughter, from schlagen, to strike. N. B. In the last three significations it is always t alone.

et, from the terminations *eta, etum, etes:* Magnet.

fort, (pref. sep.) forth, forward, continuation: fortgehen, to go away; Fortgang, progress.

für, (pref. sep.) for (*pro*): Fürsprecher, intercessor; Fürsorge, providence, having care for another.

ge, (pref. insep.) anciently ga, gi, ke, ki, ko, has generally the power of the Lat. *con.* It indicates 1—union and partnership: Gesell, companion; 2—collectives, (with a change of the radical vowels): Geflügel, fowl, from fliegen; Gebirg, mountainous district, from Berg; Gestirn, constellation, from Stern, (of these many take the final e); 3—iteratives: Gelärm, noise, from Lärm; Geschrei, screaming, from Schrei; 4—an intensitive in verbs: gedenken, to think of, from denken; 5—the general sign of the past participle. 6—In many words (in some it appears only as g: Glied, limb; in others as k: klug, prudent,) it seems either a superfluous appendage, or at least very difficult of explanation. It is found in all the Teutonic languages, and was formerly frequent in English; where it has left a slight trace in the words yeoman and enough, Germ. genug.

gegen, (pref. adv.) against: Gegenstand, object.

haft, an adj. termin. derived from haben or haften, to have or fix. Joined to substs., verbs or adjs., it indicates that the thing, state, action or quality is attached to something; as tugendhaft, virtuous, possessing virtue; schmerzhaft, painful; wohnhaft, dwelling. Sometimes it implies only capability: wehrhaft, defensible; and still more frequently likeness: fabelhaft, fabulous; mädchenhaft, maidenlike; in which sense it is synonymous with artig and mässig.

heit, a subst. term. mostly attached to adjs. and expressing an abstraction or union. It corresponds with the Engl. termins. head and hood, (ness, ty,) and is derived from an old German subst. signifying person: Gottheit, godhead; Mannheit, manhood.

heim, (pref. sep. adv.) home: heimgehen, to go home; Heimweh, homesickness.

her, (pref. insep.) Lat. *huc;* here, hither: herkommen, to come here.

hin, —— —— —— *illuc;* there, thither: hinkommen, to get there. N. B. These particles are often used in German, when in English the simple verb would be employed. They are frequently joined to the preps. ein

(for in) aus, auf, unter, ab, über, to express the direction of the motion, besides those of, to and from the person speaking.

hinter, (pref. insep.) behind, adj., (Lat. *retro*): hintergehen, to deceive.

ich, rich, or erich, (aff.) means a male person, from the old German Drake, a man: Fähndrich, standard-bearer; but it often appears without an assignable meaning.

icht, as a subst. termin. implies collection, similar to the Lat. *etum*: Kehricht, sweepings. Joined to substs. to form adjs. it indicates likeness, holzicht, woody; thöricht, foolish.

ie. (See ei.)

ig, (aff.) in subs. probably instead of ing and of no assignable meaning. In adjs. it implies a having, being, or causing that which is expressed in the word to which it is attached: freudig, joyful; schläfrig, sleepy; verdächtig, suspicious, i. e. creating suspicion; vorig, former; heutig, belonging to this day. It is sometimes added as an intermediate link for the syllable keit, for although we do not say frömmig, we say Frömmigkeit. The same is done for the formation of some verbs: bändigen, to tame, from Band.

il, ill, termin. from the Lat. *ilus, illus*: April.

in, pref. to substs. corresponding with the Lat. *in*: Inhalt, contents. Verbs prefer the syllable ein or ent: einhalten or innehalten, to stop; enthalten, to contain.

in, iner, from Lat. words in *ina, inus*: Termin; Capuziner.

inz, from the Lat. *incia*: Provinz.

ing, is a subst. termin. related to ling and ung, (Eng. ing,) and of an obscure meaning: Häring, herring.

inn, in, anciently a word signifying SHE, marks many nouns to be fem. as er marks them to be masc.: Schäfer, shepherd; Schäferinn, shepherdess. Custom requires er to be prefixed to inn, even with substs. EXCLUSIVELY relating to females, as Wöchnerinn, a woman in child-bed, from Woche, week; although we cannot say Wöchner.

iren, or ieren, is joined to substs. and adjs. and turns them into verbs: buchstabiren, to spell; particularly to words of foreign origin: regieren, to rule.

ier, termin. from *irium, irum, ius*, and the French *ier* and *ière*.

isch, (aff.) related to ig and icht, and the English ish, ic, ical, signifies possession, origin, similarity, comformity or agreement: neidisch, envious, (having envy); himmlisch, heavenly, (belonging to or originating from heaven); närrisch, foolish, (fool-like.) It is added to names of countries, towns and persons to turn them into adjectives: Dänisch, from Däne; Wienerisch, from Wiener, an inhabitant of Vienna; Lutherisch, Lutheran. It is particularly added to words of Latin or Greek origin with the terminations *is, icus*, and IKOS: Katholisch, Catholic. Sometimes the word receiving this addition varies its final for the sake of euphony, and particularly drops e or en; some also change their vowels: Franzose, Frenchman; Französisch, French. N. B. The syllable isch is in meaning closely related to er, and thence when euphony requires it, er is added to the names of towns instead of isch, e. gr. der Magdeburger Dom, the cathedral of Magdeburg, instead of Magdeburgische.

☞ The terminations isch, ig, icht and lich, although more or less related to each other, require great discrimination in their use, not only in the formation of new words, (*which, I repeat, the learner is by no means to attempt before he has made himself absolutely at home in the language,*) but in the application of words which are found with these terminations; thus, launig means humorous; launicht, whimsical; kindlich, filial; kindisch,

childish; argwöhnisch, having suspicion; verdächtig, exciting suspicion; ein steiniger Weg, a stony road; eine steinichte Birne, a stony pear; eine härene Decke, a hair blanket; eine haarige Decke, a hairy blanket; eine haarichte Decke, a blanket with hairs about it; höflich, polite; höfisch, cringing; herrlich, lordly; herrisch, rudely; jährig, one year old; jährlich, annual; geistig, mental, spirituous; geistlich, clerical, &c.

it, from Lat. words in *ita, yta:* Jesuit.

iv, ——— ——— *ivum, ivus:* Motiv.

iz, ——— ——— *itia, itum:* Justiz.

keit, (aff.) used in the formation of abstract substs. from adjs. and advs. ending in bar, el, er, ig, lich and sam. It is synonymous with heit, which is joined to adjs. of different terminations, and with e as a termination of substs. made from adjs.; thus die Güte, goodness, is used for Gütigkeit, (see ig); Dankbarkeit, gratitude; Heiterkeit, cheerfulness.

lei, ley, (aff.) is derived from an old subst. implying sort or kind, and is joined to adjs. of number in the genit. fem. (see p. 20.) N. B. Instead of allerley, of all sorts, we also say allerhand.

lein, (aff.) of a diminutive kind, (see chen, el, and elchen,) and is probably related to the English LEAN, thin, (small,) and to klein, little. It is generally in use in the south of Germany, and more commonly received in higher poetry and oratory than chen or el.

lich, (aff.) related to the English ly (like,) and generally of the same signification, i. e. the manner or likeness of a thing, though often translated by other terminations, as ous, able, &c. It is joined to adjs. and verbs, but most frequently to substs.: süßlich, sweetish; fälschlich, falsely; unerbittlich, inexorable (ably); künstlich, artificial; wörtlich, verbal; fürstlich, princely. Verbs in taking lich, sometimes throw away en: behaglich, comfortable, from behagen, to suit; sometimes they retain it, but take a t between the two syllables: wissentlich, knowingly, from wissen.

ling, (aff.) forming substs. masc. only, is related to lich, and in some words used instead of ing, signifies 1—a fitness to the thing expressed in the root: Däumling, thumb-stall; 2—a similarity to the thing with some idea of littleness: Dichterling, poetaster; 3—in composition with verbs, a person or thing related to a certain state or action: Findling, foundling; 4—with adjs. in the sense of nature or quality: Jüngling, youth; Neuling, novice; Zwilling, one of a pair of twins.

lings, (aff.) of a few advs.: blindlings, blindly.

los, (adj. aff.) corresponding with the English less: leblos, lifeless.

los, (pref. sep.) off: die Flinte geht los, the gun goes off; towards, in connection with auf: auf einen losgehen, to go towards a person.

mäßig, (pref. sep.) from Maß, measure: kunstmäßig, according to art.

mit, (pref. sep. and prep.) with, (con): mitgehen, to go with; Mitlebende, contemporaries; Mitbürger, fellow-citizen.

nach, (pref. sep.) after, in imitation of: nachgehen, to follow; nachschreiben, to imitate a writing. (See preps.)

nen, term. of many words in which the n often appears as a factitive or intensitive sign: warnen, to warn, from wahren, to be careful; sehnen, to long for, look intensely, from sehen, to see.

ner, term. of substs. of agency, formed from verbs in nen, but also added to other nouns to express that an individual is connected with the thing: Falkner, falconer.

niß, (aff.) signifying thing; it is most frequently joined to verbs, either in the inf. (without en): Begräbniß, burial, from begraben; or in the past part.: Geständniß, a confession, from gestanden. These substs., as the

examples show, change their vowels, and present the abstract idea of an action, state or locality.

ob, (pref. insep.) for über, above: Obdach, shelter

om, from Latin words in *oma*: Symptom.

on, one, from Latin words in *o-onis*: Action.

or, from the same termination in Latin: Doctor.

ot, from Latin words in *os-otis*.

rich, (see ich): Gänserich, gander.

rei, (aff.) comp. of r and ei.

s, is discernible both as pref. and aff. without any distinct meaning. It is also used in the declensions, especially the gen. masc. and neut.; and forms advs. from substs. and adjs. (See decls. and advs.)

sal, (aff.) forming substs. generally from verbs, and indicates a thing of which the prefixed word affirms an action or state: Drangsal, oppression; Schicksal, fate.

sam, (aff.) used in the formation of adjs. from verbal substs. and from verbs. It bears an affinity to bar, yet generally differs from it, inasmuch as bar implies a passive possibility, and sam the intransitive idea of possibility and propensity: thus, furchtsam, timid; furchtbar, terrible; heilsam, wholesome; heilbar, curable. It corresponds with several of the English adjs. in some.

schaft, (aff.) probably from schaffen, to produce; and indicates 1—the condition of a thing: Freundschaft, friendship; 2—a union of persons: Gemeinschaft, community; Priesterschaft, priesthood.

schen, (aff.) to verbs, of an intensitive quality: heischen, to require; herrschen, to rule.

sel, (aff.) related to sal; except that it implies a thing, while the latter generally signifies a person: Räthsel, riddle.

selig, (aff.) joined to adjs. and implying abundance, from the old subst. Sel, abundance, multitude: glückselig, happy; redselig, loquacious.

st. (See est.)

t. (See et.)

te, ten, tet, the terminations of the regular imperfect.

thum, (aff.) corresponding with the English termin. dom, and derived from the old northern domr, a thing of great importance. It implies the possession or dominion over a thing or dignity: Eigenthum, property; Herzogthum, dukedom. It particularly differs from schaft, inasmuch as the latter relates to the collection of persons in a rank or dignity: thus, Ritterschaft, chivalry, means all persons who are knights; Ritterthum, knighthood, the rank of knight.

über, (pref. sep. and insep. and prep.) upon, over: überdenken, to think over.

um, (pref. sep. and insep. and prep.) around: umhängen, to hang round; Umgebung, environs.

um, ium, ius, terminations of words derived from the Latin.

un, (pref. insep.) a negation corresponding with the same syllable in English

ung, (aff.) with very few exceptions formed from infins. to express the result of an action, and by which these kind of words differ from infins. used as substs. which express the action itself, and in English are generally rendered by the participle present. E. gr. Das Erziehen der Kinder ist nichts Leichtes, the education of children is no trifle; Seine Kinder haben eine gute Erziehung gehabt, his children have had a good education; das Hoffen, the hoping; die Hoffnung, the hope. Often, however, ung is joined to other words, and merely implies collection: die Stallung, the stabling; [illegible]hung, the clothing.

unter, (pref. sep. and insep. and a prep.) signifies under, beneath.

ur, (pref. sep.) of the same origin as er and of rare occurrence, as in Urbewohner, aborigines; Urquell, fountain-head; Ursprung, origin; Urtheil, judgment, and thence urtheilen, to judge; Urwelt, antiquity.

ur, termin. from Latin words in *ura*.

ut, ——— ——— ——— *utum*, &c.

uth, (aff.) of substs. designating, like ath, a condition: Armuth, poverty.

ver, (pref. insep.) related to für and vor, generally designates the opposite of er, viz.: the turning away, or the destruction of things: verheeren, to desolate; verschwinden, to disappear; versprechen, to promise, i. e. giving away by speaking; in this sense it also marks the doing amiss: sich versprechen or verschreiben, to say or write amiss (one thing for another); in some instances ver like er designates the falling into a different state, and is in this sense generally prefixed to active verbs, whilst er stands before such as are neut.: verblenden, to blind. In some verbs it is merely intensitive, as in ehren and verehren, to honor; in a few instances the meaning of this particle is obscure, and in others even contrary to its general acceptations, as in verschreiben, in the sense of ordering something by letter.

verab, veran, verun, (comp. pref.) in which ver is merely intensitive.

viel, (pref. and adj.) is used in the sense of the Lat. *multi*: vielförmig, multiferous; Vielfraß, glutton.

vor, (pref. sep. and prep.) before, in presence of, (Lat. *ante*, *præ*, *pro*): vorstellen, to introduce, also to represent, (place before); it also implies an action done before persons, for their governance or imitation: vorschreiben, to prescribe; Vorschrift, rule of conduct, also a copy to write from; einem vorspielen, vorlesen, to play on an instrument or read before another, either for his amusement or imitation; sometimes it means the front: Vormann, the front man in a military line.

voran, (comp. pref. sep.) before: vorangehen, to go before.

vorbei, vorüber, (comp. pref. sep.) by: vorbei or vorübergehen, to pass by.

zer, (pref. insep.) probably from zerren, to pull asunder, an intensitive of ver in its first sense, viz. that of removing or destroying; e. gr. reissen, to tear; verreissen, intensitive of reissen; zerreissen, to tear into pieces; or brechen, verbrechen, zerbrechen, to break, break into pieces, sever.

zig, (aff.) joined to numbers, in which, with the exception of einzig, only, it marks ten, like the English ty: vierzig, forty.

zu, (pref. insep.) Lat. *ad*, signifying to, adding to, directing to, and is related to an and bei; with this difference that the direction indicated by an refers more to the outside or surface of things, while be or bei imply only a juxta-position. Sometimes, however, the four particles seem to be absolutely synonymous, as in anbringen, beibringen, zubringen; although the usage of language has introduced some difference in the application of these words.

THE END.

APR 8 1885
JAN 28 1886